

STATISTICAL,
DESCRIPTIVE, AND HISTORICAL ACCOUNT
OF THE
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES OF INDIA.

VOL. VIII.

PART III.—FATEHPUR.

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PREFACE TO FATEHPUR.

THE information contained in this notice has been mainly derived from Mr. A. B. Patterson's Settlement and Rent-rate Reports. Obligations are also due to the standard works of Sir Henry Elliot and the Rev. M. Sherring, to Mr. C. W. Kinloch's "Statistical Report of the District of Fatehpur," and to those whose names are mentioned in the footnote on page 1. Mr. C. W. Mellor, the Collector, has given every assistance in the passage of the volume through the Press.

FYZABAD :
12th March, 1884. }

J. P. H.

ERRATA TO FATEHPUR.

Page.	Line.	For	Read
10&12	...	Thariyāun ...	Thariāun
11	3 from bottom ...	Sathon ...	Satann
29	3 ditto ...	558 ...	558
34	20 ...	Elliott ...	Elliott
35	5 ...	Fatehpur and Ghāzipur ...	Fatehpur, Ghāzipur
35	second indentation ...	Dikhite ...	Dikhits
40	18 ...	Tappa-Jār ...	Tappa Jār
41	14 from bottom ...	Sri Bastal ...	Sri Bastab
44	6 ditto ...	Kōtia Gūnīr ...	Kūtia Gunīr
48	6 ditto ...	'Abdul Samād ...	Abdul Samād
48	5 ditto ...	particulars ...	peculiarities
54	3 ditto ...	511 ...	511
55	18 ditto ...	Hāthgāon ...	Hathgāon
56	7 ditto ...	unscruplous ...	unscrupulous
96	9 ...	Brahmāns ...	Brāhmanas
123	11 ...	Is ...	It
126	15 ...	cultivated ...	cultivated
128	The account of Rain should stand before that of Rāmpur Thariāun instead of after that of Ramūa Panthūa.		

STATISTICAL, DESCRIPTIVE, AND HISTORICAL ACCOUNT

OF THE

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES

FATEHPUR DISTRICT.

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GAZETTEER OF THE DISTRICT.

PART I.

GEOGRAPHICAL AND DESCRIPTIVE.

FATEHPUR,¹ a district of the Allahabad division, lies in the lower part of the Doab between the districts of Cawnpore and Allahabad. Its extreme northern point is 26°-16'-31", and its most southern point 25°-26'-18" north latitude; its western and eastern

¹ The materials for this memoir have been found chiefly in the *Statistical Account of Fatehpur* compiled by Mr. Kinloch in 1852, the *Settlement Report* of Mr. Patterson, the memoir on Fatehpur by Mr. Tupp, and notes by Mr. Macmillan and Mr. Punnett.

reach $80^{\circ}-16'-15''$ and $81^{\circ}-22'-36''$ east longitude respectively. It is bounded on the north by the Ganges, separating it from Oudh; and on the south by the Jumna, which separates it from the Hamirpur and Banda districts; while parganahs Ghátampur and Sárh Salempur of the Cawnpore district, and parganahs Atharban and Kara of Allahabad, form its western and eastern boundaries. Its average length is 65 miles, and its average breadth 25 miles. In shape it is an irregular parallelogram, having for its sides the two rivers Ganges and Jumna and the boundaries of the districts of Cawnpore and Allahabad. By the recent survey, it contains an area of 1,631·3 square miles; and according to the census of 1881, its total population is 683,745, or 417·29 to the square mile. But further details of both population and area will be found in Part III. of this notice.

For purposes of general and fiscal administration, the district is divided into six tahsils, or sub-collectorates, and these are again sub-divided into thirteen parganahs. The jurisdictions of civil and criminal justice are the *munsifi*, or potty judgeship, of Fatehpur, and the twenty reporting police-stations respectively. In showing the relative positions of these cross-divisions, the following table also gives the land-revenue, area, and population of the parganahs :—

Tahsil.	Parganah.	Land revenue in 1881-82.	Area in 1881.	Total population in 1881.	In the police jurisdiction of	In the munsifi of
		Rs.	Square miles.			
Fatehpur ...	Fatehpur ...	1,73,334	216·8	112,960	Kaliánpur, Huseainganj, Fatehpur, Malwa.	} Fatehpur.
	Haswa ...	1,13,841	140·5	64,636	Huseainganj, Thariáon, Fatehpur, Asothar.	
Kaliánpur ...	Bindki ...	87,610	89·6	44,351	Kaliánpur, Áung, Jáfarganj, Khajuba, Bindki.	
	Kútia Gunir,	73,905	82·6	37,489	Kaliánpur, Malwa, Bindki.	
	Tappa Jár ...	94,560	107·6	37,342	Lalnuli, Khajuba, Bindki, Jáfarganj.	
Kora ...	Kora ...	1,92,310	230·0	81,164	Áung, Jáfarganj, Amauli, Khajuba, Jahánabad.	

ADMINISTRATIVE SUBDIVISIONS.

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Tahsil.	Parganah.	Land revenue in 1881-82.	Area in 1881.	Total population in 1881.	In the police jurisdiction of	In the municipality of
		Rs.	Square miles.			
Ghāzīpur ...	Ghāzīpur ...	96,490	152.3	46,231	Lalauli, Ghāzīpur, Asothar, Fatehpur, Ghāzīpur, Lalauli.	Fatehpur.
	Ayāh Sāh ...	40,068	40.6	17,155	Lalauli, Ghāzīpur, Dhāta, Kishanpur, Khāen, Khakhrerū.	
	Mutaur ...	59,660	89.6	26,784	Dhāta, Kishanpur, Thariāon, Hathgāon, Gauntl, Khāga, Khakhrerū, Husalnaganj, Hathgāon.	
Khakhrerū...	Ekdala ...	1,45,079	182.1	65,499		
	Dhāta ...	33,400	33.1	13,187		
Khāga ...	Hathgāon ...	1,64,793	227.9	111,680		
	Kotila ...	34,459	46.3	25,067		
	...	13,09,519	1,638.7	683,745		

History of those sub-divisions.

The following table shows the present sub-divisions and their corresponding groupings in the *Ain-i-Akbari*:-

Present sub-divisions.		Included in the <i>Ain-i-Akbari</i> in		
Tahsil.	Parganah.	Parganah	Sarkār	Sābz
Kora ...	Kora ...	Kora ...		
Kaliāupur ...	Tappa Jār ...	Gunīr ...		
	Kātia Gunīr ...	Kātia ...		
	Bindki ...	Kīratpur Karānda or Bindki.		
Fatehpur ...	Fatehpur-Haswa ...	Fatehpur Haswa ...		
	Ghāzīpur ...	Aljhi ...		
Ghāzīpur ...	Mutaur ...	Kunda ...		
	Ayāh Sāh ...	Ayāh Sāh ...		
Khakhrerū...	Ekdala ...	Kātia ...		
	Dhāta ...	Dhāta ...		
Khāga ...	Hathgāon ...	Hathgāon ...		
	Kotila ...	Kotila ...		

pore district, and similarly those in sarkár Kara in the above list were included in the Allahabad district. But previous to this date the inconvenience of the great distances from both head-quarters of parts of the area caused the grouping of these parganahs by their *thanas* under the magisterial jurisdiction of a joint magistrate. The order of Council creating this change is dated 8th August, 1814. The following were then the *thanas*:—Kara (now in Allahabad district), Hathgaon, Kishanpur, Ekdala, Haswa, Fatehpur, Gházipur, Bindki, Khajula, Kora, Jahánabad, and Amanli. The head-quarters of the joint magistracy were fixed at Bhitaura, a small village on the Ganges, about eight miles north of Fatehpur—a spot which was selected apparently on account of its great natural beauty and healthy climate. In 1826 A.D., Fatehpur was formed into a distinct district, when the joint magistracy at Bhitaura was abolished, the old area becoming the new district. The *thana* of Kara was transferred to Allahabad by order of Government, dated 11th of November, 1840. In 1845 the *thanas* and their areas and subordinate *chauks* were revised, but no further alteration was made in the area of the district.

Tappa Jár is a comparatively new parganah, having been formed in 1180 faslî (1772 A.D.) It contains a *chaurási* of Gantam Rájputs, the chiefs of whom are of the family of the rája of Argal, and became Muhammadans in the time of Akbar.

“Gházipur may be considered to have been established as a parganah in lieu of Aijhi from the time when Bhagwant Rái Khichar built his fort here, and killed Ján Nisár Khán, the general of Muhammad Shah.” He is reported to have held “possession of the entire sarkár of Kora for several years, and was only at last subdued by the strenuous efforts of Nawáb Sa’údat Khán. Dhuniapat, the worthy descendant of the family, opposed our Government shortly after its accession, but did not lose much by it, as he was subsequently rewarded with a handsome pension. After the death of Bhagwant Rái the *dmil* continued to reside at Gházipur, but Gházipur was not recognised as a parganah till the commencement of our administration in 1803, when for the two first settlements it is recorded as Aijhi ’urf Gházipur.¹”

Mutaur parganah was formerly called Kúnda or Karson. It appears to have acquired the name from the course the Jumna takes in this neighbourhood. The projecting patches of alluvial land which are formed near the banks of the river are called by the zamíndárs Kúnda, probably from their shape, which they might have conceived to have some resemblance to a *kúnda*, ‘a vessel for kneading bread in, a platter.’ Nawáb Abdul Samád Khán, who played a

¹ Quotations from Elliott’s *Supplemental Glossary*.

conspicuous part in the time of Aurangzeb, was presented by that monarch with the *jāgīr* of Kara. Shortly after his investiture he built a fort and dug a handsome tank at Mutaūr, which succeeded to the importance of Kīnda; but old statements of revenue receipts and arrears are in existence which show that the parganaḥ retained its old name to as late a period as 1188 faslī (1780 A.D.)

Ekdala parganaḥ has only been so called from the cession. The Nawāb Shuja'-ud-daula established his tahsildāri here. The tahsīl offices are now at Khakhrerū, a place from which the modern tahsīl takes its name. It was in consequence of disturbances which arose between two parties of Kurmīs in the neighbourhood, that the nawāb wazīr was compelled to establish a separate *zīladār* at Dhāta in the year 1182 faslī, and about fifty villages taken from Rāri were placed under his charge. Since the cession Dhāta has been considered a separate parganaḥ.

Original civil jurisdiction throughout the district is, as mentioned in a preceding paragraph, exercised by the munsif of Fatehpur. The judge of Cawnpore exercises intermediate appellate jurisdiction in civil and criminal cases. The magisterial and revenue courts are those of the magistrate-collector, and his staff, consisting usually of one covenanted officer, two deputy magistrates, six tahsildārs, and (in 1882) two native honorary magistrates. The other civil officials are the civil surgeon and his native assistant, the district superintendent of police, the district engineer, an inspector of northern-India salt revenue, an assistant sub-deputy opium agent, the head-master of the district school, a deputy inspector of schools, and the inspector of post-offices.

There is no military force stationed within the district.

Lying as it does in the south-east corner of the Doāb where the Ganges and Jumna are approaching their confluence, there is no part of the district more than 15 miles distant from one of the rivers. The general appearance of the district is that of a level uninteresting plain, the monotony of which is relieved only by the ravines which lie along the banks of the Rind, Nūn, Ganges, and especially the Jumna. The ravines are characterised by the total absence of cultivation, and the stunted *babūl* is the only tree which grows on them. The watershed is from 3 to 5 miles from the bed of the Ganges, so that the greater part of the drainage, both in small streams and in a connected series of *jhīls*, finds its way into the Jumna.

The country near the Ganges is very different from that near the Jumna. In the Ganges tract the soil is sandy and generally unirrigated, and in

some places level stretches of fine light loam, bearing excellent crops, run down to the river's edge. Except in the ravines themselves there is little absolutely barren land. The greater amount of drainage in the Jumna tract brings down a large amount of gravel and *kankar*. Owing to this, the ravines and the land near them, except where in some places the beds of the former open out to small alluvial valleys, are absolutely barren. Further, while the Ganges tract is, like the Doab generally, a part of the alluvial deposit of the great rivers, the tract near the Jumna is simply a slice of the calcareous and gravelly soil of Bundelkhand which by some change of course has been left to the north of the river. Water is 60 to 90 feet below the surface; the land is cut up into cracks and fissures, and the whole tract is very subject to injury from *kans*-grass and in bad seasons is liable to suffer severely. The alluvial valley of the Jumna, however, though narrower than that of the Ganges, is more fertile and far less liable to diluvion. The central tract, where not affected by the neighbourhood of the great rivers, is composed of loam with clay beds interspersed. Through this fertile tract are scattered large *úsar* plains growing nothing but the dhák tree (*Butea frondosa*). The largest tract of this kind is between Asothar and Manáwán and contains several herds of wild cattle and *nílgaú*.

Towards the south of the district the fertility of the soil, which is lighter and more sandy, decreases till the Jumna tract, the character of which has been described above, is reached.

The following list, kindly supplied by Mr. J. B. N. Hennessey, Deputy Superintendent, Trigonometrical Branch, Survey of India, shows the principal Great Trigonometrical Survey stations in the district, with the latitude and longitude of each and the height above mean sea level :—

Name of station.	Tahsíl.	Pargannah or tappa.	Latitude.	Longitude.	Height.
			° ' "	° ' "	Feet.
Zafarabad ...	Kaliánpur ...	Bindki ...	26 0 43'97	80 38 3'87	423
Jahanabad ...	Kora ...	Kora ...	26 6 3'35	80 24 13'54	435
Majhulgáon ...	Khága ...	Hathgáon ...	25 45 15'01	81 13 17'73	395'53
Másapur ...	Gházípur ...	Gházípur ...	25 46 34'62	80 40 47'38	406
Nagdílpar ...	Khakhrerá ...	Ekdala ...	25 34 16'82	81 11 53'53	404

The highest and lowest levels taken are as follows:—highest, on top of milestone Allahabad 99, Dehli 289, 397'88 feet; lowest, on milestone Allah-

abad 51, Calcutta 544, 345·35 feet. Besides these the two following levels may be mentioned :—

Benchmark.	Height in feet above Karachi mean sea level.	Position of levelling staff.
Fatchpur tahsil	372·58	On surface of roadway over masonry drain at south-east corner of tahsil.
Fatchpur Great Trigonometrical Sur- vey stone B. M. embedded in <i>pardo</i> 3 feet in rear of 76th milestone from Allahabad.	365·23	On stone.

¹ The primary natural division of the soil in the whole district, except in the Jumna tract, is into sandy soil and clay. *Matigâr*, the pure clay soil, is chiefly found in the central depressed and swampy tracts. It is a dark and hard soil, heavy and compact, and has the power of retaining water. It will generally give both an autumn and a spring crop, producing wheat, barley, or gram after rice. Under favourable circumstances it is a productive soil; but if the rains be scanty it cannot be ploughed; while if the rains are heavy and long, the rice crop is ruined, and it is too heavy to be ploughed for the *rabi* sowings. An inferior description of this soil is *chanchar*; it is mixed with *ûsar*, and only grows the poorest rice, and sometimes a miserable crop of barley or gram. *Bhâr* or sand, called in this district *balua* or *barica*, is chiefly found near the Ganges and Pându rivers; unless it is well manured it produces poor crops. The prevailing soil of the district is a mixture in various proportions of clay and sand. When these are nearly equal the result is *dûmat* or loam; when sand predominates, the soil—a light, yellowish, sandy loam—is locally called *sîgon*. With manure and irrigation the latter equals the former in fertility. *Tarâi* and *kachhâr* are terms applied to land subject to fluvial action, whatever its natural character. In the tract near the Jumna there is a good deal of the hard, blackish, tenacious soil known as *kâbar*. This is uncultivable in dry years; and if the rains are heavy in the early part of the season a field consisting of this soil becomes a bog, and the *kâns* grass then often obtains such a hold that it is impossible to eradicate it; but in good seasons it produces excellent spring crops without much labour or expense. The other descriptions of soil in the Jumna tract are—the *parwa*, a yellowish soil, of greater consistency than *sîgon*, but inferior to it in fertility; and the *râkar*, a mere refuse soil, mixed with gravel and stones, and

¹ Vide Mr. Patterson's *Settlement Report*, pages 57 et seq.

cut up by ravines and water-courses. Both, as a rule, produce only autumn crops, the former chiefly cotton. There is hardly any of the Bundelkhand *már* in Fatehpur.

The soil may be again divided into conventional as opposed to natural classes, according as it is irrigated or unirrigated, and situated close to the village and manured (*gaubán*), or remote from the village site and unmanured (*uparhár*). There is no regular intermediate division (*manjha*) such as is found in some districts; but in the western parganahs this class of soil is sometimes called *manjh-har*. It is impossible to give a statement showing the division of the whole soil of the district into natural and artificial. A statement showing the mixed classification of the settlement officer at his survey is given in Part III. under FISCAL HISTORY.

There is no forest land properly so called. Besides the ravines above mentioned along the rivers Rind, Nún, Pándu, Ganges, and especially the Jumna, which are covered with *babúl* trees and scrub, there are large unculturable *úsar* plains scattered through the fertile central tract, and bearing nothing but the *dhák* (*Butea frondosa*).

There are only three rivers in the district besides the boundary rivers, the Ganges and Jumna. They are the Rind, the Pandu, and the Nún. The Ganges and the Jumna are not, properly speaking, rivers of the district, and they have been sufficiently described in the previous volumes of this series.

The Rind enters the district from the Ghátampur parganah of Cawnpore near the town of Kora, whence it flows in a south-easterly direction, through the Kora and Tappa Jár parganahs, until it joins the Jumna at Dariabad after a course of 30 miles in the district. The whole country near the Rind is a net-work of ravines formed by the numerous water-courses which cut their way through *kankar* beds to join the stream. They are often deep, and being covered with *babúl*, thorn, and other jungle, form a retreat for numerous wild animals. They afford excellent grazing ground, but of cultivation there is little among them, save along the actual bed of the Rind and some of the large ravines.

The Pándu enters the district about six miles to the north-east of the Rind. After running south-east for a short distance, it turns again to the north-east; then, forming for a small part of its course the boundary between the Cawnpore and Fatehpur districts, it again turns east, and, after flowing parallel to the Ganges for some miles, joins it at Shiurájpur. Its course in the district is about ten miles.

The Nún also enters the district on the western side, about nine miles south of the Rind, and flows through the Kora parganah for twelve miles till it joins the Jumna. This so-called river is dried up during the hot weather though it has a considerable flood during the rains. These three rivers all lie on the west side of the district.

On the eastern side there are three drainage lines forming channels to carry off the heavy rains, but they are scarcely perceptible during the hot season. The Bilanda nadi rises in a *jhill* 2½ miles south-west of Husainganj, and, flowing south-east, joins the 2nd Sasur-Khaderi river mentioned below in Gházipur parganah.

There are two Sasur-Khaderi rivers. One rises to the north-east of the Fatehpur parganah and, flowing through Hathgáon parganah, enters the Allahabad district north of the Grand Trunk Road. The second Sasur-Khaderi rises from the *jhills* south and south-west of Malwa. It flows through parganahs Áyáh Sáh and Gházipur, and finally falls into the

Jumna in the Ekdala parganah near Kishanpur, having been joined in the last-named parganah, by the Mahánadi. This takes its rise in the Hathgáon parganah, but is a very small stream even in the rains. There is also a small river running through the Ekdala parganah from the north near Ukáthú to join the Jumna near Kot. All these so-called *nadis* are merely channels for the conveyance of the surplus water of the neighbouring *jhills*, and have no water in them at any other time than the rains.

There is at present (1882) no canal in the district, but the proposed Lower Ganges main canal will, if the project be carried out, pass through its entire length from west to east. Entering the district in the west of parganah Kora, about eight miles to the south-west of the East Indian Railway line, it will run almost due east for about 14 miles, till it reaches a point about five miles to the east of the Mauhár railway station. From here up to about a mile to the west of the Khága railway station, it will run parallel to the railway line, at an average distance of a mile to the south of it. At this point the main stream will turn to the south-east, and after a course of about ten miles, will leave the district at a point in parganah Ekdala, about six miles to the south of the railway line. But a still-water channel will run parallel to the railway line at the same average distance from it as the main canal runs before diverging to the south-east, and will join the latter a mile south of the Allahabad railway station. The united channels

pursuing the same parallel course with the railway line will ultimately fall into the Jumna.

While the western side of the district is thus drained by three considerable streams, and the eastern by the water-courses described, the drainage of the centre collects in the large *jhils* or lakes which form so prominent a feature in this district. These are found chiefly in parganahs Fatehpur and Haswa, but also in the east of Kútia Gunír and the west of Hathgáon and Kotila and in the north of Gházípur. The whole central tract is low-lying, and the drainage instead of being carried off by streams collects in the most depressed spots. Most of the *jhils* become dry toward the end of the cold season from the large quantity of water taken from them to irrigate the rice and *rabi* crops. But the great Chít Isápur and Moráon lakes always retain water even in dry years. These central *jhils* form a connected chain draining the west of the district to the south-east, and they are tapped by the Bilanda nadi and the two Sasur-Khaderi nadis above described. There are only two *jhils* to the north of the watershed and their water flows into the Ganges. In some places in the central tract great harm is caused in the rainy season on account of the almost imperceptible slope of the ground not allowing the drainage to flow off sufficiently rapidly. The construction of the railway embankment running as it does across the drainage line increased this tendency, and it has been found necessary to make an escape channel near the city of Fatehpur both on sanitary grounds, and to save it from destructive floods.

The East Indian Railway runs right through the district from east to west.

Communications: the East Indian Railway. There are five stations within its boundaries, Khága, Bahrámpur, Fatehpur, Malwa, and Mauhár. The principal trade is through the Mauhár station, from which the market town of Bindki is but six miles distant.

Parallel to the railway, at an average distance of a mile and a half from it, runs the Grand Trunk Road, from which there are metalled feeders to each station. This road as well as the Binda road has been made over to the Provincial division of the Department of Public Works. There is only one large bridge along its length, and that is on the borders of the Fatehpur and Cawnpore districts. It is a road much used by troops marching through the district, and there are five *paráos*, or halting grounds, on it for their accommodation, *viz.*, at Mauhár, Malwa, Fatehpur, Thariyáun, and Katoghan.

The other main first-class road is that from Fatehpur to Banda, which crosses the Jumna at the Chilla-Tará Ghát. There is here a bridge-of-boats during the hot and cold weather, but during the rains, from 15th June to 15th October, there is only an ordinary ferry. There is one *pará* on this road at Bahúa.

The next road of importance is that going from Shikrājpur on the Ganges through Bindki to join the Fatehpur and Banda road just below Bahúa at about four miles from the ghát. There is considerable traffic along this road, and it is the main feeder of the railway from Banda.

Lastly, there is the Mughal or *Bátdhái* road running through the district from west to east. This road is metalled to the west of Fatehpur, where it passes through Bindki and Kora. On it is a fine old Mughal bridge over the Rind river, built when Kora-Jahán-abad was a thriving Muhammadan town. To the east of Fatehpur this road is unmetalled, as it runs nearly parallel to the Grand Trunk Road.

There were formerly two metalled roads to Dalaman and Rao Bareli in Ondh. But of these only one, the Dalaman road, is kept up as a first-class road, and the other is fast becoming an indifferent second-class road.

The Bahúa, Gházipur, Asothar, and Dháta road is the most important of the second-class roads. It is joined at Gházipur by a branch from Fatehpur, which is also continued down to the Jumna. This was always a road of considerable importance, and in the famine of 1869 it was raised, bridged, and realigned throughout.

There is a third-class road running from Fatehpur to Hamirpur through Jáfarganj and Ghándpur, and a branch of this road running from Amauli to Kora, and thence through Deomai and Khadra to Shikrājpur.

A new road has just been raised joining Kaliánpur to Bindki, which is about four miles off. From Bhitaura a road runs parallel to the Grand Trunk Road through Husain-ganj and Mawai to Hathigáon, where it joins the Mughal road. From Bahrámpur station southwards run two third-class roads as feeders to the railway, one to Asothar and the other through Sathon and Naraini to join the Gházipur and Dháta road. Finally, from Klúga station unmetalled roads diverge in three directions: (1) to Hathigáon, where the road joins the old

Unmetalled roads:
(1) Bahúa-Dháta via
Gházipur and Asothar.

(2) Fatehpur-Hamirpur.

(3) Others.

Mughal road ; (2) through Bahera to the Naubasta ferry on the Ganges ; and (3) through Khairai and Khakhrerú to the Dhampur Ghát on the Jumna.

Fatehpur is thus adequately supplied with road communications as compared with any district of the North-Western Provinces. The Ganges and Jumna, flowing as they do on the north and south of the district, carry some trade in cotton, grain, &c.; but the traffic carried by the rivers has been largely diminished since the construction of the Grand Trunk Road and the railway.

In the following table will be found the distances from Fatehpur of the principal places in the district: the mileage is measured by road:—

Table of distances.

Town or village.				Dis- tance.	Town or village.				Dis- tance.
Asothar	...	...	...	22	Kora	...	...	...	32
Budhwan	...	...	...	26	Kúra Kanik	...	...	...	19
Bindki	...	...	...	17½	Lalauli	...	...	...	20
Garha	...	...	...	34	Muhammadpur Gaunti	...	...	...	32
Gunir	...	...	...	17	Mauhár	...	...	...	19
Haswa	...	...	...	9	Rámpur Thariáun	...	...	...	13
Hathgáon	...	...	...	20	Sáh	...	...	...	7
Jahánabad	...	...	...	34	Sarauli	...	...	...	29
Jamráwan	...	...	...	13					

The distances from Fatehpur of the smaller places will be found in the final or gazetteer part of this notice.

There is only one dák bungalow in the district situated near the railway station of Fatehpur ; but *sardís*, or native rest-houses, are found on all the principal roads. For the accommodation of troops marching through the district there are altogether six *paráos*, or encamping-grounds, five on the Grand Trunk Road, and one on the Fatehpur-Bánda road. The latter is at Bahúa ; the former are at Mauhár, Malwa, Fatehpur, Thariyáun, and Katoghan.

Bridges.

The following statement shows the bridges over the principal streams in the Fatehpur district :—

Name of road.		River.	Name of road.		River.
<i>1st class.</i>			<i>2nd class.</i>		
Jahánabad road, mile	27	Khajuri nála.	Gházípur-Litra road	...	Suketa nála.
Ditto,	28	...	Fatehpur-Gházípur road,		Baranpur nadi.
Ditto,	32	Rind nadi.			
Ditto,	32	Kora nála.			
Ditto,	33	...	Bahúa and Dháta road,		Manawa "
Dalamau road	...	Sasur-Khaderi nadi.	Ditto	...	Bijaipur "
Bánda road	...	...	"	"	Saduapur nála.
Ditto	...	Rakraha nála.			
Grand Trunk Road, mile		Pánda.	Khága-Kishanpur road,		Sasur-Khaderi.
No. 105.					

Subjoined is a list of the ferries in the Fatehpur district ; they are all 1st class ferries :—

Serial No.	Parganah.	Village.	Name of river on which ferry is situated.	Name of ferry.
1	Fatehpur	Adampur	Ganges	Adampur.
2	Ditto	Bhitauna	Ditto	Bhitauna.
3	Ditto	Asni	Ditto	Asni.
4	Ditto	Lakpura	Ditto	Lakpura.
5	Ditto	Deoraman	Ditto	Rājghāt.
6	Hatheāon	Ajura Khurd	Ditto	Ajura.
7	Ditto	Naubasta	Ditto	Naubasta.
8	Ditto	Rasulpur Bhandra,	Ditto	Rasulpur Bhandra.
9	Kotila	Pahārpur	Ditto	Pahārpur.
10	Ditto	Samapur	Ditto	Samapur.
11	Ditto	Kotila	Ditto	Kotila.
12	Kātia Gunīr	Rawatpur	Ditto	Rāwatpur.
13	Ditto	Gunīr	Ditto	Gunīr.
14	Bindki	Shinrājpur	Ditto	Shinrājpur.
15	Tappa Jār	Bāra	Jumna	Bāra
16	Ditto	Bindaur	Ditto	Jāfarganj.
17	Kora	Chāndpur	Ditto	Chāndpur.
18	Ghāzīpur	Lilra	Ditto	Lilra.
19	Ditto	Aijhi	Ditto	Aijhi.
20	Ditto	Sarkandi	Ditto	Sarkandi.
21	Mutaur	Oti	Ditto	Oti.
22	Ditto	Kūra Kanik	Ditto	Kūra Kanik.
23	Ekdala	Garwal	Ditto	Garwāl.
24	Ditta	Kishanpur	Ditto	Kishanpur.
25	Ditto	Dhāna Madoyan	Ditto	Dhāna Madoyan.
26	Ditto	Salempur	Ditto	Salempur.

The climate of Fatehpur is that of an ordinary Doāb district ; but from its being in the extreme east of the Doāb, the west winds do not blow so strongly in the hot weather as they do higher up towards Agra : they are, however, much stronger and more constant than in Allahabad, 73 miles further east. The district is somewhat marshy, and from the size and number of the *jhills* or lakes the climate is more damp than in an Upper Doāb district ; its humidity makes it rather feverish, but natives do not consider it an unhealthy climate. It is not found unhealthy by Europeans, though the station of Fatehpur was extremely feverish till a large marsh to the west of it was drained about 1850, and later still by draining works effected in 1876.

From November to March the climate is enjoyable. Then the weather gets hotter, until in June it becomes almost unbearable, and the thermometer sometimes remains at 96° to 98° day and night. At the setting in of the rains the temperature falls rapidly, and in July and August varies from 75° to 85°. But in September and October it rises again to 90° or more. Frosts occur frequently during December and

January, sufficiently severe to freeze small pools of water during the night, and to do great damage to the *arhar* crops, the flower of which turns quite black and withers away in a single night. The prevailing winds are the westerly and easterly, the former prevailing from October to the early part of May, and the latter from the end of May to September.

The accompanying table¹ shows the district rainfall of the last eleven years from 1872 to 1882. The average is 29·80 inches a year. In the map of the mean annual distribution of the rainfall given in the *Report of the Indian Famine Commission*, Part I., Fatehpur just falls within the tract where rainfall is above 30 inches. The average for the last five years, however, is only 23·55, and this scanty fall has had its effect in impoverishing agricultural interests:—

	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.
January ...	1·70	0·60	...	0·20	0·10	0·90	3·35	...	...	...	...
February ...	0·10	...	0·10	0·30	...	1·40	..	...	0·50	0·30	...
March ...	0·60	0·50	...	...	0·10	1·00	...	...	...	...	...
April ...	0·50	...	..	...	...	...	0·20	...	...	...	...
May ...	0·30	0·20	...	0·30	...	1·30	1·85	...	...	0·10	...
June ...	9·30	0·60	9·30	2·20	0·40	0·40	1·60	6·20	...	5·10	6·9
July ...	10·70	20·50	10·00	7·40	19·40	3·60	6·90	7·40	10·20	8·20	5·0
August ...	16·90	8·20	12·30	9·00	5·70	3·25	8·00	11·30	0·50	18·70	8·2
September ...	2·90	10·90	2·80	10·10	4·00	2·70	7·00	4·00	1·40	0·30	0·8
October ...	...	...	0·20	0·60	0·90	3·00	...	4·10	0·50	...	0·7
November ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·30	...	...
December ...	...	...	...	0·20	...	0·30	...	...	0·30	...	...
Year ...	43·00	41·50	34·70	30·30	30·60	17·85	28·90	33·00	13·70	32·70	21·60

The following table shows that the amount of the rainfall is pretty evenly distributed over the district, except in tahsíl Khakhrerú, which receives a larger supply than the other tahsils²:—

Raingauge station.		Number of years on which average is struck.	Average annual rainfall in inches.
Kora ...	...	18	32·07
Kaliánpur ...	...	18	32·13
Fatehpur ...	...	18	33·16
Ditto ...	...	31—34 ³	28·89
Gházípur ...	...	18	33·12
Khága ...	...	18	31·35
Khakhrerú ...	...	18	35·73

¹ Kindly supplied by Mr. S. A. Hill, B.Sc., Meteorological Reporter to Government, North-Western Provinces.

² Taken from printed tables compiled by Mr. S. A. Hill, B. Sc.

³ That is, for some months the registers are for 34, and for other months only for 31, 32 or 33 years.

PART II.

ANIMAL, VEGETABLE, AND MINERAL PRODUCTS.

A list of the animals found in the Doáb districts is given in the introduction to the fourth volume of this series. Most of those there mentioned as common find their representatives in this district. Leopards are occasionally killed in the raviny country along the Jumna and Rind rivers; in 1881 rewards for two killed within the district were given. Wolves also abound in the same tracts, and considerable efforts have been made of late to get rid of these pests. The number of persons killed by wolves from 1877 to 1881 amounted to 134.

The *nīlgāi* (*Portax pictus*) is found in several parts of the district, but nowhere in large numbers. The natives are fast killing them off, and where formerly herds of 20 or 30 existed, there are now found but a few pairs. In the *dhāk* jungle to the east of the Gházipur tahsíl there are herds of wild cattle. The natives state that when caught young and domesticated the cows of these herds give large quantities of milk, but the statement requires confirmation. Antelope are not very common in the district. They frequent the *úsar* plains and other open spaces, and are most numerous along the Cawnpore border of the district. The ravine deer is found wherever there is raviny or broken ground, and often where the country is rolling or undulating. Wild pigs are very common all over the district, and some years ago were so numerous and aggressive in the south of the Gházipur and Tappa Jár parganahs that natives would not venture from one village to another alone, and cases in which men tending their fields were attacked by them were quite common. Besides these larger animals the hare, wild-cat, jackal, fox, monkey, badger, &c., are found in the district, the first being very common in all parts of it.

Wild fowl of all kinds are very abundant, and geese, duck, and teal swarm in the numerous *jhills* during the cold season. Some such as the whistling teal and the brown goose breed in the districts. Besides wild fowl the following birds, most of which are usually included under the description of game, are commonly found: sand grouse, rock pigeons, grey partridge, quail, snipe (jack, painted and common), pigeons (blue and green), pea-fowl, *kulang* (large and small), curlews (king and common), and plover.

Among reptiles found in the district none are worthy of special notice. In the great rivers on either side are found porpoises, alligators, &c. The number of deaths from snake-bite between 1877 and 1881 was 313.

All the domestic animals usually found in Upper India exist in the Fatehpur district, but camels and elephants, especially the latter, are rare. The cattle commonly used are of two breeds, the small being Bundelkhandi, and the larger heavier animals being bred in the Upper Doab. Their prices vary from Rs. 20 to Rs. 120 or Rs. 150 a pair, but the highest prices are only paid for the large trotting bullocks, which are used in *bailis* and *raths*. A pair of good plough bullocks is obtainable for from Rs. 40 to Rs. 50. There were at the time of the settlement in 1877 in the district 289 cattle to the square mile and 567 to the cultivated square mile. But during the recent years of scanty rainfall the cattle have died off in thousands, and dealers in skins have thereby made fortunes. Cattle are particularly numerous in the Jumna and Rind ravine country, where there is much waste land with good grazing. The cattle bred in the Rind country have a very high reputation, and fetch good prices in the Bindki market; many are exported. "The¹ Fatehpur breed of sheep are well known and they are exported in large numbers to the surrounding districts." The price varies from 8 ānas to Rs. 2.

The chief pastures of the district are along the ravines of the Jumna and Rind. "The¹ high rents obtained from the cultivators in Kora and Tappa Jār near the Rind are accounted for by the fact that they make considerable profit out of their cattle. The *phi* is a valuable export which finds a ready market in Bindki, and they are able to dispose of an exceptionally large amount of manure. The zamindārs, too, obtain some profit from grazing fees paid for cattle which are sent for subsistence to the Rind country during the hot season from the central warm and dry tracts where there is little waste land."

Some general account of the fresh-water fishes of India has been given in the Shāhjahānpur notice. In the rivers of this district the *rohū*, *bachua*, *sing*, *sauri*, *khambaddi*, *bām*, *chiltā*, *amcāri*, and *paryasi*, are found, and in the tanks and *jhils* the most noticeable fish that are caught are the *sonri*, *kubdi*, and *singhi*. The latter fish are coarse and muddy, and are poor eating, though the lower classes of natives are addicted to the consumption of them, and constantly have quarrels over the right of fishing. A few persons earn their living by fishing on the Ganges and Jumna, but the other rivers are too shallow in the hot weather to contain fish of any size, and consequently fishing in them is not a profitable employment. Kahārs, Kewats, Guriyas, and Pāsīs all catch fish at times, generally in nets, and Muham-

¹ Quotations from the Settlement Report.

madans and all but the highest-caste Hindus eat them. No oil is extracted from the fish. Fishing is carried on in the hot and cold weather, and the price of fish varies from 6 pies to 2 ánas a ser.

For a complete scientific list of the botanical products of the district, the

Flora : trees.

reader is referred to the introduction to the fourth volume of this series. Fatehpur is well wooded with cultivated trees, especially mango and mahua (*Bassia latifolia*). Groves are especially numerous in the south-east of the district; in the north, along the line of the East Indian Railway, they have been greatly destroyed for firewood. The trees most commonly seen along roadsides and about village sites are shísham (*Dalbergia Sissoo*), ním (*Melia indica*), siris (*Albizia Lebbek*), pípal (*Ficus religiosa*), imli (*Tamirindus indica*), kachnár (*Bauhinia variegata*), bargad (*Ficus bengalensis*), and amaltás (*Cassia Fistula*): and in the ravines and waste lands the babúl (*Acacia arabica*), the ber (*Zizyphus Jujuba*), and the dhák (*Butea frondo a*) flourish luxuriantly.

The crops are those common throughout the Doób, and, as a rule,

Cultivated crops.

there is nothing special in their cultivation calling for remark. Birra is the most common of all, consisting of barley with a varying admixture of gram and oil-seeds. The prevalence of mixed crops is a sign—according to Mr. Patterson, the settlement officer—of inferior cultivation. Opium is cultivated most in parganahs Hathgáon and Kotila. Cotton is found chiefly in the calcareous soil of the Bundelkand type found between the Rind and the Jumna. Bájra also is more plentiful on the uplands of that part than in other parts, while the blackish soil is especially suited to gram. Indigo is but little cultivated, though all along the south of the district, *e.g.*, at Ekdala, Gházipur, Khajuha, &c., there are still existing the remains of large masonry vats in the neighbourhood of which for many years there has been no indigo crop. Similarly in many villages where sugarcane is never grown, there are large stone sugar mills said to have been set up by a collector soon after the cession to encourage cane cultivation. The cost appears to have been recovered from the villagers, but this action did not result in much increase in the cultivation of cane, and the mills have been put to uses other than that for which they were intended. Generally speaking, the amount of sugarcane sown is not large, being only one per cent. of the total cultivation. There are four kinds common: (1) *Barutchi*, which makes *gur* of great sweetness, but requires much irrigation. (2) *Subhya* and (3) *chitara*, which are sown on the banks of rivers and in places where irrigation is not available at all or only at rare intervals; the *gur* made from

them is reputed to be less sweet and of a white colour. (4) The fourth kind is *janika*, and *gur* the made from this is also light in colour and apt to go bad during the rains.

Of rice there are the following thirty-one kinds common in Fatehpur :

Rice. *sumra, sunkharcha, biranjan, sambhālu, batāsi, jardhan, sāthī, āūlī, karangā, kardhanā, kālā, bādshāhpasand, āndā, rahmanua, naurangī, basmatī, binsphor, bagat, bangatā, subhās, shakkar, kajra, serh, iloichi, dhankajra, balra.* Of these the *kalan* and *bādshāhpasand, chīnī*, grown in Ekāthū, parganah Ekdala, and its neighborhood, have the highest reputation. In the Amorha jhīl there is a cold weather-crop of rice called *jēthua āhān*. The mode of cultivating it is as follows :—The water is dammed up and removed from the surface to be sown by *duglās*, and the ground is then harrowed, not ploughed. The rice is then sown broadcast and harrowed in. There is no transplanting. The kinds sown are *sāthī* and *āūlī*, which are both coarse; and the time of sowing is in Māgh (January-February). It is irrigated when required from the water in the *jhīl* and the rent, varying from Re. 1-8 to Rs. 2-8 a *bigha*, is proportionate to the nearness of the field to the water. The crop ripens in March about three months after sowing, the natives considering that it takes a fortnight longer than the rain rice to come to perfection. The outturn is from 6 to 8 maunds a *bigha*. It is generally consumed as food by the cultivator, as in the market it fetches only two-thirds of the price of common rice on account of its being dirty, tasteless, and heatening. This rice is of no use for seed, the ordinary rain rice being invariably sown. The chaff (*bhūsa*), moreover, is not so readily eaten by cattle as that obtained from the ordinary rice crop.

In some of the *jhills*, notably those to the west of Fatehpur, there is a kind of wild rice found called *phasai*. It is gathered by a man who uses the common *dugla*, swinging it with a sweep as of a scythe, the ripe rice falling into the basket. It is not held of much account, and is eaten chiefly by women. In Manjhilgāon there is a kind of grass like wild rice called by the natives *maruanti*; the grain is ground, and mixed with sugar and water, is drunk as a tonic, and is said to be very invigorating. It has also a reputation for magical properties, and is much sought after by *fakirs*, and with certain rites used for the ostensible purpose of turning copper to gold.

The following method of cultivating barley, called *paira-ki-kheti*, is practised by the villagers on the banks of the Jumna. The

Barley. Kewats, Dhobis, Chamárs, and other low castes, who have a little manure but no cattle, select a spot by the river where the level of the

sand is so little above the water level as to remain constantly moist. On the sand they sow barley broadcast to the amount of a *ser* a *biswa*. The time for sowing is Kártik (October-November) or Mágh (January-February). On the seed thus sown is thrown from two to three inches of manure, and this again is covered with an inch of soil brought from the bank. The estimated cost of bringing manure and earth to the river's edge is one rupee for 10 *biswas*; the wages paid to the labourers being $1\frac{1}{4}$ *ser*s of the cheapest kind of grain to a woman, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ *ser*s to a man. Should there be any necessity to irrigate, water is scattered over the field by hand from a *ghara*. The rent paid to the landlord is one *ána* a *biswa*, and the area cultivated by each man is very small on account of the amount of labour required. The crop is ripe in Phálgun (February-March) and the outturn is 20 *ser*s a *biswa*, or 10 maunds a *bigha*. The amount of chaff obtained from it also is above the average, as the plant grows to a greater height. The grain is said to be lighter than that of ordinary barley, and it fetches only five-sixths of the price ordinarily obtained.

The following tables show the area sown with each of the principal crops Increase and decrease in the *rabi* and *kharif* in 1839, and also at the beginning of the present settlement, with estimates of the value of the produce grown made respectively by Mr. C. W. Kinloch and Mr. A. B. Patterson :—

In 1839.

Crop.		Area in acres.	Average pro- duce per acre.			Total produce.			Average price per rupee.			Value.		
			Mds.	s.	c.	Mds.	s.	c.	Mds.	s.	c.	Rs.	a.	p.
RABI.	Wheat ...	77,769	9	34	0	76,005	24	4	0	27	10	1,107,634	0	11
	Barley ...	63,890	7	9	$2\frac{1}{2}$	461,844	22	0	0	37	13	488,619	1	0
	Birra ...	81,459	9	30	$2\frac{1}{2}$	794,467	21	4	0	35	5	899,803	11	1
	Gojai ...	8,123	10	16	3	84,516	16	8	0	33	14	99,842	2	11
	Gram ...	32,681	8	13	1	272,108	28	12	0	33	15	311,429	2	10
	Peas ...	1,443	9	5	$15\frac{1}{2}$	13,203	6	12	0	38	$12\frac{1}{2}$	13,617	8	8
	Tobacco ...	751	11	17	$13\frac{1}{2}$	8,628	28	0	0	7	13	44,041	4	8
	Poppy ...	1,890	0	9	13	463	14	15	Rs. 10 per ser.			185,349	6	0
Total ...		268,006	...			2,401,244	2	7	...			3,150,336	6	1
KHARIF.	Juár ...	1,01,887	7	29	$5\frac{1}{2}$	811,164	1	10	1	1	$10\frac{1}{2}$	778,486	10	9
	Bájra ...	25,482	7	12	0	186,267	30	8	1	0	0	186,267	12	4
	Rice ...	36,847	15	29	$7\frac{1}{2}$	278,817	9	0	0	36	$9\frac{1}{2}$	606,615	6	9
	Arhar ...	4,824	...			254,495	8	6	1	1	5	246,393	10	5
	Moth ...	6,586	3	37	7	25,915	24	0	0	35	2	29,517	7	3
	Cotton ...	45,689	1	24	3	73,328	27	8	10	11	7	786,436	8	0
	Cane ...	7,554	21	9	$0\frac{1}{2}$	160,286	15	4	0	10	11	487,229	12	2
	Total ..	231,869	..			1,790,279	4	4	...			3,120,947	3	8
Total of <i>rabi</i> and <i>kharif</i> ..		499,875	...			4,191,523	6	11	...			6,271,283	9	9
Vegetables ...		270	16 25 $9\frac{1}{2}$			4,492	31	4	1 4 5			4,052	9	1
GRAND TOTAL...		500,145	...			4,96,015	37	15	...			6,275,335	18	10

At the beginning of the present settlement.

Crop.		Araa in acres.	Average pro- duce per acre.	Total produce.	Average price per rupee.	Value.
			Mds. s. c.	Mds. s. c.	Mds. s. c.	Rs. a. p.
RABI.	Wheat ...	35,772	16 10 0	581,295 0 0	0 20 0	1,162,590 0 0
	Barley ...	20,968	13 30 0	288,310 0 0	0 26 0	443,553 13 6
	Birra ...	159,051	12 0 0	1,908,612 0 0	0 31 0	2,462,725 2 7
	Gojui ...	5,822	15 20 0	90,241 0 0	0 23 0	156,940 13 11
	Gram ...	46,267	9 30 0	451,103 10 0	0 26 0	694,005 0 0
	Tobacco ...	690	20 0 0	13,800 0 0	Rs. 6 per Md.	82,800 0 0
	Poppy ...	3,376	0 10 0	844 0 0	Rs. 5 per ser.	168,800 0 0
Total ...		277,149	...	3,375,829 10 0	...	5,220,384 4 7
KHARIF.	Júar ...	70,552	8 10 0	582,054 0 0	0 35 0	665,204 9 2
	Bájra ...	22,105	7 0 0	154,735 0 0	0 29 0	213,427 9 5
	Rice ...	75,846	15 30 0	1,194,574 20 0	0 30 0	1,592,766 0 0
	Arhar ...	16,986	7 0 0	118,902 0 0	0 35 0	135,888 0 0
	Moth ...	4,515	7 0 0	31,605 0 0	1 0 0	31,605 0 0
	Cotton ...	40,951	1 10 0	51,183 0 0	Rs. 11 per md.	563,068 0 0
	Cane ...	9,014	Gur, 20 0 0 Ráb 5 0 0	224,350 0 0	{ 12 sers. per Re. 16 sers. per Re.	{ 712,106 0 0
Do-fasli ...		46,208	10 0 0	462,080 0 0	0 30 0	616,106 10 8
Total ...		286,177	...	2,819,488 20 0	...	4,530,171 13 3
Total of rabi and kharif ..		563,326	...	6,195,317 30 0	...	9,750,556 1 10
Vegetables ...		2,284	...	...	...	137,040 0 0
GRAND TOTAL...		565,610	...	6,195,317 30 0	...	9,887,596 1 10

The total estimate of Mr. Kinloch, including the areas sown with smaller grains, and the values of their respective outturns amounts to—

Area cultivated in acres.				Value of outturn.		
				Rs. a. p.		
Rabi	...	...	271,598	36,03,695	5	6
Kharif	...	...	211,733	31,49,776	4	0
Total	...	...	516,331	67,53,471	9	6

It will be seen from these tables that the area under cultivation at the beginning of the present settlement had increased by 9 per cent. since 1839, while there had been an enormous increase in the proportionate value of the outturn.

The latest figures available relating to the fasli year 1289 for each parganah are given below, and they indicate that a great extension of cultivation has again taken place in the last few years :—

Areas in acres sown with different crops in the rabi 1289 fasli.

Parganah.	Wheat.	Gojui.	Barley.	Rice.	Gram.	Pow.	Guar.	Tea.	Peas.	Other crops.	Total.
Fatehpur ...	6,715	4,095	583	15,526	3,007	685	63	116	36	621	35,500
Haswa ...	3,693	810	76	15,511	2,472	287	210	107	47	271	24,793
Bindki ...	2,673	853	...	10,958	782	24	62	120	26	144	15,683
Kútia Gunír ...	2,763	534	163	8,788	229	22	71	21	14	152	13,110
Tappa Jár ...	3,162	985	...	11,171	2,666	7	5	3	1	140	18,145
Kora ...	5,351	1,746	1	26,107	4,377	6	158	14	18	211	38,313
Gházípur ...	3,274	411	37	10,183	4,77	18	15	74	12	118	24,878
Ayáh Sáh ...	1,256	216	71	6,206	1,541	81	42	25	11	50	9,976
Mutaur ...	3,252	248	112	7,207	2,606	2	11	3	8	22	14,610
Hathgáon ...	7,287	1,128	866	19,774	2,61	2,203	2,112	160	21	392	37,723
Kotila ...	1,665	284	116	4,963	221	482	601	32	21	167	8,354
Ekdala ...	5,336	1,584	403	13,245	6,032	429	187	15	20	383	27,647
Dhâta ...	1,213	43	...	2,304	2,741	22	6	1	2	11	6,349
Total	47,522	12,969	2,430	1,61,163	35,557	5,062	5,964	723	370	2,974	275,154

Areas in acres sown with different crops in the kharif, 1289 fasli.

Parganah.	Juár.	Bájra.	Rice.	Cotton.	Sugarcane.	Indigo.	Chari.	Moth.	Other crops	Total.
Fatehpur ...	15,933	1,598	12,179	1,530	796	70	1,477	1,345	1,595	36,523
Haswa ...	9,31	705	9,830	1,943	334	6	483	61	952	23,655
Bindki ...	8,69	1,416	1,820	2,454	366	1,958	229	208	64	17,820
Káta Gunr ...	5,998	1,441	4,115	1,135	323	580	759	186	387	14,928
Tappa Jár ...	9,685	1,798	2,515	4,105	285	217	1,118	64	957	20,744
Kora ...	23,010	3,974	1,827	13,097	531	976	61	31	1,342	44,839
Gházípur ...	12,461	5,081	4,525	6,044	51	10	1,491	27	921	30,611
Ayáh Sáh ...	3,960	61	2,990	713	70	10	1,116	1	145	9,066
Mutáur ...	6,712	6,685	462	3,428	14	3	376	37	630	18,347
Hathgaon ...	13,130	2,745	15,346	2,503	163	41	288	498	2,360	37,074
Kotila ...	3,199	792	1,689	176	75	9	49	894	382	7,265
Ekdala ...	14,187	8,397	4,418	14,127	13	...	583	37	2,030	43,792
Dháta ...	2,712	1,329	2,370	2,300	...	...	197	2	691	9,661
Total ...	129,025	36,052	64,090	53,615	3,021	3,880	8,217	3,391	13,034	314,325

The principal sources of irrigation are wells, *jhils*, and tanks. The former are of two kinds, viz., masonry and temporary earthen wells. In the depressed central tract of the district water is found at from 16 to 25 feet from the surface; earthen wells, however, here are apt to collapse as the water rises in them during the rainy season, so that masonry wells are more commonly built. They cost but little, averaging Rs. 175. Along the ridge of the watershed water is, as a rule, about 30 feet from the surface, and there both masonry and *kachcha* wells are found. The sides of the latter are protected from the water line by wooden frames or coils of wattle (*berti*), and the cost of building one is from Rs. 12 to Rs. 15. In the sandy soils near the Ganges water is from 35 to 50 feet from the surface, and irrigation is rare. In the Jumna tract water is from 60 to 90 feet from the surface and irrigation is unknown. Mr. Patterson, from whose *Settlement Report* the above is taken, adds that "most of the masonry wells were constructed before last settlement, and by far the greater number by tenants; as a rule, only cultivating proprietors make improvements."

There is a very large amount of irrigation from *jhils* and tanks. At the settlement survey 116,741 acres were found to be so irrigated. All along the central tract the amount of water taken from the *jhils* and tanks during a rainy season that closes early often turns a large *jhil* into a dry surface in a few weeks. The villages near the *jhils* depend almost entirely on them, and they are a fruitful source of riots and disputes, the villagers in the upper part

of the chain damming up the water to the detriment of those below. There are further numerous artificial tanks used chiefly for late rice or early *rabi* irrigation. They are usually dry by the end of December. The following statement shows the acreage irrigated in each of these ways in 1287 fasli, 1288 fasli, and 1289 fasli:—

		1287 fasli.			1288 fasli.			1289 fasli.		
		Wells	Tanks, &c.	Total.	Wells.	Tanks, &c.	Total	Wells.	Tanks, &c.	Total.
Irrigated	...	95,166	75,163	170,319	114,310	12,015	126,325	98,232	49,818	148,050

From tanks and *jhils* the water is taken almost entirely by the *beri*, the basket swung to and fro between two men, raising the water to a level higher by five feet or less than the surface of the *jhil* or tank. The *dhenkli* and Persian wheel are almost unknown. From the wells water is drawn almost exclusively by cattle with a leather bag (*pur*). The number of cattle runs differ in different wells, varying from one in an ordinary *kashcha* well to six or eight in a large masonry well. The village custom is for the owner first to take what water he wants and then to allow his neighbours to water their fields from his well or tank; but they are very jealous of their rights, and disputes about the right of use are frequent.

The district must have suffered from the early famines before the cession ; but of these there is no separate record as to Fatchpur. Soon after the cession in 1803 and 1804 the district suffered from famine; the *kharif* failed and many of the cattle perished, but no revenue was remitted.

In the famine of 1837-38 the district was reported by the collector to have only suffered partially, the distress being caused not so much by the failure of crops as by the high price of grain caused by the exportation westwards. The *kharif* of 1837 and the *rabi* of 1838 suffered from the drought but did not wholly fail, and the collector further reported that the high prices of the produce that was saved had enabled the cultivators to pay their rents and the zamindars their revenue, thus counterbalancing the effects of the partial failure of the harvests. The total remissions of revenue amounted to only Rs. 50,524-4-6, the larger portion of this sum being remitted in parganahs Kora (Rs. 21,296) and Ghazi-pur (Rs. 9,643). The principle on which the collector made remissions is

thus described by him:—"Assuming the *Ichám* collections exhibited in the village accounts to be correct, I have allowed, when it could be done, a deduction of 15 per cent. for the zamíndár's expenses, and the remainder has been made available for the payment of revenue. The difference between the last amount and the *jama* I have placed under the head of expected loss." The collector's proposals were, with some slight modifications, adopted. Besides the above remissions famine relief works were started, in which the labour was chiefly directed to the making of tanks. In all 133,598 persons applied for a day's work, and the total expenditure was Rs. 11,368, including a subvention of Rs. 4,000 from the Calcutta committee.

The drought of 1868-69 is the next scarcity of importance, though even then there was little absolute distress amongst the agricultural classes, and there was no famine in the strict sense of the word. The worst portion of the district was a strip between the Jumna and the town of Gházípur, extending from four to six miles north of the river and about ten miles in length. The district was saved from absolute famine by a seasonable fall of $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches of rain in September, which saturated the ground, filled the wells, and enabled the ground to be ploughed for the *rabi*. Although the *juár* and other crops were thus improved, the coarser pulses on which the poorer classes feed had been destroyed. Relief works were started in February, 1869, and continued for 242 days down to September of the same year. The highest average number in any month was 8,646 in May, the demand for employment being greatest immediately after the reaping of the spring harvest, and rapidly declining in the rainy season. The cost was in round numbers Rs. 30,000. There were no remissions of revenue.

In 1877-78 again Fatehpur district suffered very slightly, there being some distress among the labouring classes, but no famine. A poor-house was opened on 22nd June, 1878, and closed on 31st October, during which time 357 persons were relieved in it. Work was given to the people on municipal and other works, such as tanks, cuttings, &c., and in all Rs. 2,185 spent, excluding sums expended in 1877 on the Fatehpur municipal tanks. A test relief work was started, but it was not extensively resorted to, and on the first fall of rain the work was abandoned after an expenditure of Rs. 214 had been incurred.

In consequence of the partial failure of the rains of 1880, and the springing up of a hot west wind in August, there was a scarcity in the district. The rice crop was a total failure and the other smaller grain crops yielded less than a quarter crop in all.

the parganahs bordering on the Jumna. A larger area was sown for the spring crop than is usual, but much of the seed never germinated, and on most of the unirrigated land the crop was a total failure. Even on the irrigated land the water-supply in the wells was so low that no crop was fully watered. The tenants settled accounts with their bankers first before paying their rent. This secured them an advance of food, but left them nothing with which to pay their rents. The necessity for relief works was thus removed, but large suspensions of revenue became necessary. The total amount so suspended was Rs. 1,70,753, of which Rs. 1,46,052 was on account of the *rabi* crop, and remainder on account of the *kharif* crop of 1880. The collector, in his administration report for the year 1880-81, thus sums up his reasons for the suspensions: "Though most unwilling to make so large a suspension, I could see no other way of tiding over the difficulty. I saw plainly that if the tenants were compelled to pay their rents they would have no means of subsistence, and that either extensive advances to enable them to keep themselves and their families alive till the next *kharif* crop was ripe must be given or relief works must be opened. The tenants were fully aware of this position, and thinking that at such a time it was better to trust to their *mahajan* than to their zamindár, they paid their debts before their rent, and with the *mahajan*'s help and a good mango crop they have been able to pull through. In these circumstances zamindár's collections have been short throughout the district, and consequently such as have no other source of income have only been able to keep themselves alive and pay a portion of the revenue."

Stone not being used in the district bricks take its place. There are two sizes of bricks made by natives for their own use; one 6 inches by 3 inches by 1½ inches, and the other 4 inches by 3 inches by 1 inch. The price of the former is Rs. 7 a thousand and of the latter Rs. 4-8 to Rs. 5 a thousand. The cost for moulding alone is 10 ánas to 12 ánas a thousand, and Re. 1 to Re. 1-8 for sand-moulding on tables. The system in general use is the slop-moulding on the ground. Hence the bricks are very irregular and ill-shaped. One moulder with two coolies to assist him, one supplying the clay and the other to remove the bricks, turns out ordinarily 600 bricks a day. The woods in common use are the mango, *ním*, and *mahua*. These trees are generally sold standing at from Rs. 4 to Rs. 9 each, and cut up by the purchaser when he wants fuel. Stone-lime comes from Bánda and is highly valued. Wood-burnt lime costs Rs. 15 the 100 maunds; that prepared with *úplás* (dried cow-dung) fetches from Rs. 8 to Rs. 12 the 100 maunds. *Kankar* is found in large quantities throughout the district. It is supplied at from

Rs. 2-4 to Rs. 2-8 the 100 cubic feet, ready stacked on the road. The cost of consolidation is Re. 1 the 100 cubic feet.

PART III.

INHABITANTS, INSTITUTIONS, AND HISTORY.

SINCE its formation in 1826, the limits of the district have not been altered, and consequently it is more easy to compare the present with the past in regard to population in Fatehpur than it is in many other districts. A census was taken in 1838 and another in 1846, but both are believed to have been inaccurate, and need not be further alluded to here. The total population according to the census of 1848 was 5,11,132, and according to another census taken in 1853, 6,79,787 (322,485 females). In 1865, a fifth census was taken, and according to this the population was 6,81,053 (324,530 females). The distribution of the population is shown in the following table:—

Class.	AGRICULTURAL.				Total.	NON-AGRICULTURAL.				Total.	GRAND TOTAL.
	Males.		Females.			Males.		Females.			
	Adults.	Boys.	Adults.	Girls.		Adults.	Boys.	Adults.	Girls.		
Hindus,	114,989	61,435	100,163	51,788	328,375	91,173	51,691	91,372	46,489	280,725	6,9,100
Muham- madans & others.	8,354	5,051	8,022	4,213	25,640	15,300	8,477	15,701	6,835	46,313	71,953
Total ...	123,343	66,486	108,185	56,001	354,015	106,473	60,168	107,073	53,324	327,038	181,053

There were, besides the population above shown, 42 Europeans and 16 Eurasians. The population per square mile varied from 539 in parganah Bindki to 317 in parganah Gházipur, and the average of the whole district was 431 to the square mile. There were 1,386 towns and villages returned as inhabited, 1,230 of which contained less than 1,000, while 154 contained between 1,000 and 5,000 inhabitants. The towns with over 5,000 inhabitants were Fatehpur (20,478) and Khajuhá (5,150).

The following table shows the population in each parganah according to Census of 1872. to the census of 1872:—

Parganah.	HINDUS.				MUHAMMADANS AND OTHERS.				Total.	
	Up to 15 years.		Adults.		Up to 15 years.		Adults.			
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
Fatehpur ...	16,952	14,073	29,889	28,680	2,562	2,398	4,542	4,790	53,935	49,941
Tappa Jār ...	6,554	5,228	11,910	11,090	960	702	1,617	1,551	21,071	18,571
A'yāh Sāh ...	3,080	2,647	5,466	5,245	146	145	257	217	8,949	8,254
Ghāzīpur ...	8,226	7,063	14,786	13,794	350	311	575	543	23,937	21,711
Mutaur ...	4,475	3,825	8,102	7,461	609	440	830	911	14,009	12,637
Hathgāon ...	15,732	13,739	27,568	26,014	2,937	2,627	4,288	4,955	50,525	47,335
Kotila ...	3,271	3,035	5,218	5,167	792	739	1,242	1,280	10,553	10,221
Dhātā ...	2,730	2,143	4,923	4,781	108	103	203	196	7,964	7,523
Kora ...	15,400	13,475	28,572	27,581	1,033	979	2,107	2,060	47,112	44,995
Bindki ...	7,120	5,375	13,458	12,418	367	322	847	741	21,792	18,856
Kūtia Gunfr ...	6,315	5,063	11,578	11,042	384	272	755	692	19,932	17,069
Haswa ...	9,818	8,272	16,967	15,837	1,094	1,033	1,866	2,170	29,745	27,312
Ekdala ...	11,442	10,089	20,613	19,594	1,949	1,817	2,905	3,257	36,909	34,757
Total ...	111,145	29,327	199,080	188,704	13,274	11,888	22,034	23,363	345,533	318,282

The total shown by the above statement is 663,815 and is exclusive of the 62 non-Asiatics. Corrected for all errors, the total population of the district in 1872 was 663,877 (Form II. of 1881 Census statement). The population thus showed a falling off, as compared with that of the previous census, of 17,234, or 2·53 per cent. The density per square mile was 419.

The towns and villages were returned at 2,741 and 19,414 respectively at 192,777, giving 17 villages and 96 towns to the square mile. Of the former, 2,662 had a population of under 100 inhabitants, and 178 between 1,000 and 5,000. This return is of itself a sufficient proof of the fact given in 1891, that the total number of inhabited town and villages was over 1,500. There was only one town in 1872 with a population over 100,000, and that was Patna; and if the population of inhabited places had increased from 20,170 to 19,879. The proportion of male to total population (exclusive of non-residents) was 52 per cent. Classified according to age, there were (with the same exclusion): under 12 years—males, 105,261; females, 92,712; total 197,972, or 22.81 per cent. of the total native population; above 12 years—males 249,503; females, 225,370; total 474,873, or 70.19 per cent. of the whole native population. Arranged according to occupation, the distribution was as follows:—

Occupation.	Male.	Female.	Non-residents and others.	Total.
Landowners	12,502	6,351	...	21,550
Agriculturists	291,642	21,116	...	312,758
Non-agriculturists... ..	255,775	47,957	5	310,527

For males of not less than 15 years of age the following tables by occupation are also given:—

Professional.	Domestic.	Commercial.	Agricultural.	Industrial.	Indefinite and non-productive.	Total of all classes.
2,518	22,500	4,564	125,602	12,419	44,885	223,358

The 62 non-Asiatics above mentioned contained 36 Europeans and 26 Eurasians; there were 5 Native Christians.

The persons returned as able to read and write were 12,765, viz., 12,763 males and 2 females, the total being 1.9 per cent. of the entire population, and 3.6 of educated males to the entire male population.

We now come to the statistics collected at the census in 1881. The totals by religion are shown for each parganah and tahsíl as follows :—

Census of 1881.

Tahsíl.	Parganah.	Hindus.		Musalmáns.		Chris- tians.		Others.		Grand total.		Density per square mile.
		Total.	Females.	Total.	Females.	Total.	Females.	Total.	Females.	Total.	Females.	
Fatehpur...	Fatehpur ...	97,495	47,169	15,383	7,932	82	40	...	...	112,960	55,141	521
	Haswa ...	57,889	28,085	6,741	3,410	6	1	...	...	64,636	31,496	460
	Total ...	155,384	75,254	22,124	11,342	88	41	...	...	177,596	86,637	497
Kaliánpur, {	Bindki ...	41,672	20,020	2,679	1,308	...	...	...	...	44,351	21,328	495
	Kútia Gunír ...	35,040	17,066	2,449	1,182	...	...	...	...	37,489	18,248	454
	Tappa Jár ...	32,672	15,796	4,670	2,394	...	...	...	...	37,342	18,190	347
	Total ...	109,384	52,882	9,798	4,884	...	...	...	...	119,182	57,765	426
Kora ...	Kora ...	75,486	37,341	5,620	2,899	...	...	58	25	81,144	40,265	352
Gházípur...	Gházípur ...	41,362	21,414	1,869	876	...	...	...	...	43,231	22,290	303
	Áyáh Sah ...	16,311	7,966	844	427	...	...	...	...	17,155	8,393	422
	Mutaur ...	23,946	11,775	2,833	1,394	...	...	...	...	26,784	13,169	298
	Total ...	81,619	41,155	5,551	2,697	...	...	...	...	87,170	43,852	319
Khakhrerú {	Ekdala ...	56,228	27,870	9,271	4,666	...	...	...	...	65,499	32,536	333
	Dháta ...	12,637	6,390	550	276	...	...	...	...	13,187	6,666	222
	Total ...	68,865	34,260	9,821	5,142	...	...	...	...	78,686	39,202	355
Khága ... {	Hathgáon ...	95,219	46,877	16,660	8,843	...	...	...	...	111,859	55,720	450
	Kotíla ...	20,423	10,085	4,644	2,400	...	...	...	...	25,067	12,485	241
	Total ...	115,642	56,962	21,304	11,243	...	...	...	...	136,926	68,205	425
District total,		609,386	297,854	74,213	35,277	118	57	216	90	683,745	333,031	472

The area in 1881 is given in the census forms as 1,572.7¹ square miles. The population, 683,745, was distributed amongst 2 towns and 1,411 villages, the houses in the former numbering 5,455, and in the latter 125,031. The males (347,587) exceeded the females 336,158, by 11,429, or 3.4 per cent. The density per square mile was 437.2; the proportion of towns and villages per square mile, 86, and of houses, 80.2. In the towns 5.52 persons, and in the villages 5.17 persons, on an average, were found in each house. In the nine years between 1872 and 1881 the total population had increased by 12.5%.

¹ This differs from the area (1,557.2 square miles, given in the Revenue Survey.

the increase in the males being 2,024, and in the females 17,844. The total represents an increase of 2·9 per cent.

Following the order of the census (1881) statements we find (Census Form IIIA.) the persons returned as Christians belonged to the following races:—British-born subjects, 13 (5 females); other Europeans, 31 (20 females); Eurasians, 16 (7 females); and natives, 25 (9 females).

The sects of Christians represented in Fatehpur were: Church of England, Presbyterians, Baptists, and Methodists (Wesleyans and unspecified). The

Relative proportion of the sexes of the main religious divisions were as follows:—Ratio of males to total population, ·5084; females to the same, ·4916; of Hindus, ·8912; of Muhammadans, ·1085; of Christians, ·0001; ratio of Hindu males to total Hindu population, ·5112; of Muhammadan males to total Muhammadan population, ·4848; of Christian males to total Christian population, ·5311.

Of single persons there were 137,463 males and 90,158 females; of married there were 182,125 males and 189,146 females; and of widowed there were 27,999 males and 56,854 females.

The total minor population under 15 years of age was 46,274 (females 27,564), or 6·7 per cent. The following table shows the ages of the two principal classes of the population, with the number of single, married, and widowed at each of the ages given:—

	HINDUS.						MUHAMMADANS.					
	Single.		Married.		Widowed.		Single.		Married.		Widowed.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
Up to 9 years,	70,019	64,781	4,083	7,085	166	83	8,920	8,847	165	341	12	17
10 to 14 "	29,783	10,208	13,742	18,740	414	238	3,651	2,302	719	1,395	24	25
15 to 19 "	9,103	1,318	14,129	18,867	646	488	1,681	538	1,117	2,122	55	54
20 to 24 "	5,746	449	19,373	26,985	1,144	1,151	843	213	1,935	3,367	85	149
25 to 29 "	4,532	316	24,351	27,916	1,808	2,302	431	140	2,717	3,521	132	257
30 to 39 "	4,457	295	38,653	38,528	3,988	7,771	322	166	4,472	4,658	310	888
40 to 49 "	2,472	174	27,429	21,142	5,436	12,639	128	120	3,209	2,728	454	1,548
50 to 59 "	1,417	95	15,232	7,833	5,948	12,869	77	72	2,107	1,066	494	1,678
60 and upwards,	806	49	7,449	2,484	5,290	13,048	35	50	1,196	336	689	1,639
Total ...	121,335	77,685	164,451	169,580	25,740	50,589	6,089	12,448	17,637	19,534	2,255	6,255

Of the total population, 66,122 (42,812 females), or 9·6 per cent., are

Distribution by birth-place. returned as born outside the limits of the district. Of the total population, 657,944 (335,882 females),

Distribution according to education. or 96·2 per cent., are returned as unable to read and write and not under instruction ; 19,598 (155 females), or 2·9 per cent., are shown as able to read and write ; and 6,203 (121 females) or ·9 per cent., as under instruction. Of those able to read and write 17,471 (109 females), and of those under instruction 4,988 (82 females), were Hindus. The Muhammadans who came under these categories were 2,063 (20 females), and 1,196 (33 females) respectively. Of the Christians 56 (26 females) are returned as literate, and 12 (6 females) as under instruction.

The census returns exhibit the number of persons of unsound mind by infirmities : persons of age and sex for all religions represented in the district : unsound mind. —the religions of course being those to which by common repute these unfortunates are supposed to belong, or the religions of their parents. The total of all religions was 91 (36 females), or ·013 per cent. The largest number of males (13) was of the ages 30 to 40 years. Distributing them into religions, Hindus thus afflicted were 79 (32 females), and Muhammadans 12 (4 females). The total number of blind persons is returned as

Number of the blind. 3,786 (2,104 females), or ·55 per cent. Of these, 935 (552 females) were “over 60 ;” 638 (377 females) between 50 and 60 ; 594 (366 females) between 40 and 50 ; 507 (313 females) between 30 and 40 ; 511 (255 females) between 20 and 30 ; 162 (69 females) between 15 and 20 ; 178 (69 females) between 10 and 15 ; 183 (75 females) between 5 and 10 ; and 78 (28 females) under 5 years. Of the total number 3,512 (1,965 females) were Hindus, and 274 (139 females) Muhammadans.

Deaf mutes. Of deaf mutes there were 303 (133 females), or ·044 per cent., the largest number 78 (26 females) appearing among persons between 20 and 30. Of these, 269 (113 females) were Hindus, and 34 (20 females) Muhammadans. The last

Lepers. infirmity of which note was taken at the recent census was that of leprosy. There were 154 (35 females) afflicted with this disease. The percentage to the total population is ·002, so that two in every hundred thousand of the population were, on an average, lepers. Of the total number, 146 (34 females) were Hindus, and 8 (1 female) Muhammadans.

In the census of 1881 subdivisions of only Rájputs, Ahírs, and Gújars were published. The returns showed 70,427 Brahmans (34,975 females), 44,715 Rájputs (19,950

females), 21,586 Baniás (10,611 females), and 472,652 belonging to "other castes" (232,318 females).

It is necessary to refer to the census returns of 1872 for the Brahman subdivisions, which are there given as follows :—

	Population in 1872.		Population in 1872.
Bhardwáj	... 23	Padma	... 1
Gangáputra	... 1,188	Sanádh	... 99
Gaur	... 191	Sarasvat	... 13
Gautam	... 5	Sarwaria	... 5,019
Gujaráti	... 64	Unspecified,	... 2,120
Joshi	... 10		
Kanaujia	... 65,623	Total	... 74,388
Mahábrahman	... 32		

The Gaur, Kanaujia, and Sarasvat are three of the five tribes belonging to the Gaur, or northern division of Brahmans, and they have already been sufficiently described in other notices.¹ The Bhardwáj and Gautam clans are subdivisions of the Kanaujias proper, and the Sanádh² and Sarwaris are sub-tribes of the Kanaujias.

The Gujarátis comprise the fifth tribe of the Dravida or southern division of Brahmans.³ The tribe has been described in the Benares notice.

The class called Gangáputras consists of all Brahmans⁴ who have lost their family traditions, and can give no satisfactory account of their predecessors. The especial mission of the Gangáputra is to preside over religious ceremonies at holy places on the banks of the Ganges. Of these places the chief, in the Fatehpur district, is Shiurájpur. The right to receive fees from bathers at the *gháts* on the river is partitioned out among the Gangáputras, and they are notoriously ready to resent the interference of an outsider by an appeal to the civil courts, or even by a resort to force. Disputes of this kind most frequently arise when a share in the fees realised at a *ghát* is claimed owing to a marriage into the family, or by reason of hereditary succession. All Gangáputras are in theory equal in all respects, and in the matter of eating and drinking the theory is carried out in practice. In the matter of intermarriage, however, the different kinds of Brahmans who make up the clan keep themselves separate. The whole clan is despised by other Brahmans, and is in such ill-repute that a Brahman with children to marry will not, if it can be avoided, remain in the same village with members of it, lest the suspicion that he has been connected with them may damage the prospects of his arranging marriages for his children.

¹ Gaur, in *Gaz.* II., 392—3 (Aligarh); III., 256 (Meerut); and VII. (Farukhabad). Kanaujias, VII., 63 (Farukhabad). Sarasvats, III., 494 (Muzaffarnagar).
² For Sanádh see *Gaz.*, VII. (Farukhabad), and for Sarwaris, XII. (Azamgarh).
³ Sherring's *Castes*, I., page 98.

⁴ Sherring's *Castes* I., page 33.

The Gangáputras, though their chief occupation consists in the extortion of alms, devote themselves occasionally to shop-keeping and farming.

The Mahábrahman (or great Brahman) is the priest employed by Hindus at times of sorrow and on the death of their relatives. The title is a misnomer, as the class is looked upon as unclean by other Brahmans. Such Brahmans are called elsewhere by the name Acharj. In the census returns of 1881 the Mahábrahman has been entered in the unspecified castes.

The term Joshí, like Gangáputra and Mahábrahman, denotes the holder of an office, and not the membership of a particular clan or *gotra*. The Joshí is, in the plains districts, a low-caste Brahman, devoted to astrology. In the hill districts, the clan supplies a large number of the writers who are in Government service.

The Rájput clans, with a total of 100 members or more, returned as represented in the Fatehpur district in 1881, were the following:—

Clan.	Total population.	Females.	Clan.	Total population.	Females.
Bais	... 8,556	3,753	Paribár	... 1,508	676
Bhadauria	... 739	335	Raghubansi	... 588	268
Bisen	... 502	223	Raikwár	... 119	49
Bundelgoti	... 116	42	Raizáda	... 753	334
Chandela	... 1,553	680	Ráthaur	... 224	96
Chauhán	... 2,622	1,202	Ráwat	... 694	331
Dikhit	... 5,420	2,445	Sakarwár	... 107	48
Gaharwár	... 115	42	Sengar	... 872	390
Gaur	... 1,522	685	Tomar	... 543	265
Gautam	... 11,553	5,127	Unspecified	... 1,015	459
Kachhwáha	... 1,215	550	Specified clans with		
Karchal	... 96	46	under 100 mem-		
Khíchar	... 1,015	459	bers each	... 1,531	665
Maharwár	... 94	50			
Pamár	... } 1,643	730	Total	... 44,715	19,950
Panhwar	... }				

Details of the population of each clan are given in two stages, (1), under, (2) over 10 years of age. For the whole tribe the percentage of females was 47·78. The Bundelgotis had the lowest percentage of females under 10 (31·82) and the Tomars the highest (59·09). Most of the above clans have been already described in the memoirs of other districts, and it will be sufficient here to notice those that are of importance in the district.

Rájputs are found throughout the district.¹ At the time of the last settlement they owned 20·8 per cent. of the land throughout the entire district.

¹ Mr. Patterson's *Settlement Report*, p. 13.

The percentage of property held by them was largest in parganahs Kútia Gunír (67·3), Bindki (48·2), and Mutaur (42·5). They are found as proprietors in every parganah except Dháta. They cultivate 44 per cent. of the *sír* land, and 37 per cent. of the land held with a right of occupancy in the district.

The most important clan of Rájputs in the district are the Gautams, and in fact in Fatehpur they are more numerous than in any other district in the North-Western Provinces. They are now chiefly located in parganahs Kora, Bindki, and Kútia Gunír, but their power is said to have stretched at one time from Kora to Kanauj. Their chief stronghold was Argal on the Rind in parganah Kora, and the rája of Argal, though all the power that formerly belonged to the clan has been lost, still lives there adorned with the empty title. Their traditions trace the origin of their power to the marriage of the son of Sringí Ríkh, their chieftain, to a daughter of the Gaharwár rája of Kanauj. The dowry of the rája's daughter is said to have comprised all the villages from Kanauj to Kara. The Gautams claim that their sway over this tract of country lasted till their participation in the revolt of Sher Sháh against Humáyun. The vengeance that the restored emperor took upon the clan was the beginning of the decline of its fortunes, and, in its last struggle for independence, it was crushed by Akbar at Kálpi. The Gautams "are divided," says Sir H. Elliott ¹ "into the tribes of Rája, Ráo, Rána, and Ráwat. The representatives of the Rájas live at Argal; of the Ráos at Biráhanpur in Bindki; of the Ráuas at Chillí in parganah Majhánwan, now included in Sárh-Salimpur; and of the Ráwats at Bhláúpur in Bindki." The traditions of the clan represent that they bestowed on their former allies large tracts of country, which the descendants of the latter still hold. The largest tract of country, to which their traditions refer, is Baiswára in Oudh. The transfer of 1,440 villages in the eastern side of the Ganges is said to have been made in the form of a dowry by the rája of Argal, on the occasion of the marriage of a Gautam bride to Bháo, a Bais chief who had assisted the Gautams against the king of Dehli. The story is told by the Bais clan as well as the Gautams, and, the fact that both clans concur in it, would seem to indicate its truth. A Gautam rája is found still in Gorakhpur, and Nau-muslims, who were converts from the Gautam clan, in Azamgarh; and it would seem that their possessions must have extended at one time from the neighbourhood of Kanauj to the district of Gorakhpur. In Fatehpur, as well as in Azamgarh, several branches of the clan were converted in the time of the Mughal Emperors to Muhammadanism. The Gautams are Rájputs of the

¹ *Glossary, I., 116.*

Bhardwáj and Garg *gotras*, and they give their daughters in marriage in the Doáb to the Bhadaurias, Kaehwáhas, Rúthaus, Gahlauts, Chanháns, and Tomars.

The Bais clan is numerically larger in the district than any clan except the Gautam. It is chiefly represented in parganahs
 Bais. Kútia Gunír, Haswa, Fatehpur, and Gházipur, and Hathigáon. Their traditions are to the effect that they emigrated from Múngi Partun on the Godávari to Baiswára in Oudh, whence they moved to the Fatehpur district in later times. The clan possesses a considerable number of estates in the district. The Tilak Chandra branch of the clan, which has four divisions, viz., Ráo, Rája, Naithá, and Sambási, looks on the Gautam rája of Argal as the founder of its fortunes. The tradition, from which this sentiment has been derived, was alluded to in the account given of the Gautams.

The Dikhits own a few estates in Kútia Gunír and Mutaur. In the latter
 Dikhits. parganah, where they are still numerous as cultivators, they formerly owned a number of villages under the *bhaiyádhára* form of tenure. They are, says Mr. Sherring,¹ in part descended from Simauní, who came from Bánda, and settled at Kura Kanik, on the Jumna, in parganah Mutaur. Some of the family have embraced the Muhammadan faith. One, named Rám Sinh, went to Dohli, after his marriage with the daughter of Nandan Rái Gautam, where he also became a Muhammadan, and was then called Malikdád Khán. His posterity occupy the village of Lalaulí on the Jumna, which he founded, and, although professedly Musalmáns, practise a number of Hindu ceremonies.

The Pamárs clan, though there are considerable settlements of it in Fatehpur, is less prosperous than many of the Rájput clans
 Pamárs. of the district. Belonging as they do to the first of the four tribes of Agnikulas, or fire races, the Pamárs have many proud traditions. The original home of the clan was Ujain,² and it is said that it was expelled thence by Sháháb-ud-dín Ghorí. The Pamárs then became scattered in different directions. "Those settled in Gházipur, Muhammadpur, and other places in Fatehpur, trace their descent from Purba Rái Sinh, who received a present of lands from Gházi Khán, the názim of that day, after whom the parganah of Gházipur has been named."

The Chauháns have but few estates in the district, but they are more numerous than any clan except the Gautams, Bais, and Dikhits. They are principally settled in parganah
 Chauháns. Kotila. Their ancestors belonged to the Chauháns of Mainpuri, of whom the

¹ *Castes*, I., 208.

² Sherring's *Castes*, I., p. 142.

rāja of Mainpuri is the head. They are descended from the most exclusive families of the Chaubān race.

Chandelas own a few villages in Kútia Gunr and Hathgāon. They originally emigrated from Malwa, and settled at Kalinjar in Bundelkhand. There they are said to have remained for eight generations, and then to have moved to Mahoba. Thence they emigrated to Kanauj, and at a later period moved eastward towards Suchaindi and Shiurājpur. The rāja of Shiurājpur is the acknowledged head of the Chandelas settled in Fatehpur.

The Sengars came, it is said, from Bundelkhand. The clan claims, like the Gautams, to be descended from Sringī Rish and the daughter of the rāja of Kanauj. It has been described in previous notices. In Fatehpur it owns a few villages in Tappa Jār and Muttur. The rāja of Jagammānpur near Jalaun is the present head of the clan.

The Khíchars are found only in parganah Gházipur. The history of the clan, which formerly ruled the whole district, will be found in the account of the family of the rājas of Asothar. The clan is now reduced to a very low ebb, and retains next to nothing of its once extensive possessions.

The Raizādas, who are returned in the last census as numbering 753 persons in the district, formerly owned a large number of estates in parganah Hathgāon. It is related that in the time of Rāja Jai Chand of Kanauj there lived in this parganah a certain Parasur Rikh, a devotee, who exercised great influence over the prince, and who had received many tokens of the prince's favour. Among other presents an elephant had been given to him, and a promise was made, at the time of its presentation, that the rāja would give to the saint as much land as the elephant could walk round without lying down to rest. The story goes on to say that the elephant walked over the lands of Hathgāon till it came to the village of Iradatpur Dhāmi. It there lay down to rest, and was at once turned to stone. The stone elephant is worshipped once a week, and once a year a fair is held in honour of the saint. The Raizādas claim to be his descendants by a daughter of the rāja of Kanauj, to whom their traditions affirm that the saint was married.

The number of the Bisens in the district is not large, but the clan is possessed of a good many villages in parganah Haswa, and of one or two in Ekdala. The clan has been described in the Gorakhpur, Azamgarh, and Benares notices. The head of the clan is the rāja of Salempur Majhauri in Gorakhpur.

The Raghubansís own a considerable number of villages in parganah Fatehpur. They are very numerous in Azamgarh and Mirzapur. The ancestors of the Raghubansís settled in the district are stated by Mr. C. W. Kinloch to have come from across the Jumna four centuries ago. Their chief settlement was taluka Jamrawan, but it was confiscated for rebellion in 1857.

The Ráwats have small possessions in Ayáh Sáh. They claim themselves to belong to the Bais clan, but the claim is not entertained by others. It is generally believed that they are the illegitimate descendants of Rája Tilak Chand of Baiswara, most probably by an Ahír woman. They own property in the Unao district in Oudh. The head of the family in Fatehpur is the Thákur of Baijani.

Tomars are found in small numbers in parganah Ekdala. An account of the tribe, whose chieftains were formerly kings of Dehli, has been given in the Agra notice. The Tomar dynasty began in 733 or 736 A. D., with the reign of Anand Pál I. Nineteen kings ruled in succession, and the dynasty lasted 419 years. Finally, the Dehli kingdom was captured by the Chauhán rája of Ajmír. The descendant of the Chauhán king married the daughter of the last Tomar ruler, and their offspring was the celebrated Pirthi Ráj. The Tomars of Ekdala date their settlement in the district from the 8th century.

The other Rájput tribes are found scattered in different parts of the district. Of the Parihárs an account has been given in the Etáwah, and of the Bhadaurias in the Agra notice. The Kachwáhas, Gaurs, and Ráthhurs have each been described in more than one of the previous district notices.

The total number of Baniás returned in 1881 was 21,586, and is almost the same as the total (21,842) given in 1872. It is necessary to turn to the statistics given in the latter census to find an enumeration of the sub-divisions of the trading class. These are there given as follows:—

Agarwála ...	...	1,639	Khandelwal ...	...	1
Agrahri ...	...	5,048	Mahisri ...	...	18
Ajudhiábási ...	...	542	Mahobiya ...	...	14
Dharwar ...	...	112	Marwári ...	...	3
Dhúsar ...	...	9,363	Parwál ...	...	60
Ghoi ...	...	114	Rastogi ...	...	508
Jaini ...	...	260	Sarsaini ...	...	125
Kasarwáni... ..	...	978	Umar ...	...	2,620
Kasaundhan ...	...	356	Unspecified ...	...	81
Total ...					21,843

The difficulty of satisfactorily analysing the population returned as belonging to the Baniá caste, has been dwelt upon in the Sháhjahánpur notice.¹

The Agarwálas have been frequently described in previous volumes² and nothing further need be said about them here. The Agrahris, too, have been sufficiently noticed in the Sháhjahánpur volume.

The Dhúsars are a tribe of Vaisyas, which, it is said, came originally from Delhi.³ They are there distinguished for their proficiency in singing. As a clan, they are particularly strict in their observance of the forms and ceremonies of the Hindu religion, and they conscientiously obey the restrictions placed upon them as to food and drink. Members of the tribe are to be found more or less in most of the towns in the North-Western Provinces. Mr. Sherring remarks that the caste was in a flourishing condition under Muhammadan rule, and that members of it occasionally filled high posts. The Dhúsars of Fatehpur are said to have emigrated from the Rae Bareilly district in order to avoid the tyranny of the nawáb wazír, from which they hoped to escape by settling in the Doáb.

The Banda district contains the largest number of the Kasarwáni tribe. About a thousand are settled in Fatehpur. The tribe is divided into three clans, namely, (i) Kashmíri; (ii) Purbiya; (iii) Allahabádi. The last clan is of recent origin, and is the result of a serious quarrel that arose among the members of the tribe. The three clans intermarry.

The Kasaunderians are said to have originally come from Lucknow. They are now numerous in Hamírpur, and there is a small colony in Fatehpur. The tribe is divided into two clans.

The Rastogís are a tribe of Vaisyas, much given to trade. They have succeeded since the cession in purchasing a considerable amount of landed property in the district. At the time of the cession they did not own an acre of land, but they had acquired at the time of the settlement 8·8 per cent. of Gházipur, 5·2 per cent. of Tappa Jár, and 5·7 per cent. of Áyálí Sáh. There is said to be a curious custom in the tribe by which the women will not eat food cooked by the men. There are three subdivisions of the tribe.

The Umars are numerous in the district, and the tribe has three subdivisions, viz., (i) Til-Umar; (ii) Derhí-Umar (or Dirh-Umar); and (iii) Dusre.

¹ Pp. 74-75.

² See ETÁWAR and SHÁHJAHÁNPUR.

³ Sherring's *Castes*, p. 293.

Among the "other castes" the census returns (1881) give the following, to which the name of the special trade or calling followed, or other brief note to aid in their identification, has been added :—

Name of caste.	Total population.	Females.	Name of caste.	Total population.	Females.
Ahar (cattle-breeder) ...	16	10	Khatsk (pig and poultry breeder and tanner).	6,911	3,325
Ahīr (cowherd) ..	69,339	28,692	Koerī (weaver) ...	20,614	10,302
Barhāī (carpenter) ...	3,500	1,716	Kurmī or Kunnī ..	39,806	19,316
Bhangī (scavenger) ...	6,568	3,295	Lodh or Lodhā (cultivator)...	46,609	22,606
Bhāt (genealogist, panegyrist).	3,492	1,619	Lohār (blacksmith) ...	13,189	6,338
Bhurjī (grain-pareher) ...	7,071	3,867	Lūniā (salt-extractor) ..	4,769	2,390
Chamār (skinner, tanner and leather-worker).	67,325	33,812	Mālī (gardener) ...	3,640	1,786
Dhobī (washerman) ...	7,958	3,879	Mallāh (boatman) ..	23,297	11,668
Gadaria (shepherd) ...	22,088	10,768	Nāī (barber) ...	14,126	7,188
Gosāin (ascetic sect) .	940	455	Pāst (fowler, watchman) ...	29,451	14,660
Gūjar ...	4	...	Sunnār (gold and silver-smith),	4,808	2,209
Jāt ...	75	34	Tamālī (betel-nut seller) ...	3,260	1,609
Kāchhī (agriculturist) ...	26,229	13,619	Teli (oilman) ...	12,660	6,346
Kahār (pālki-bearer) ...	4,020	2,021	Unspecified ...	16,165	8,658
Kalwār (distiller) ...	3,914	1,901			
Kāyasth or Kāyath (scribe),	9,271	4,612	Total ...	472,652	232,318

The names in parentheses indicate only the trade or calling which is usually adopted by members of the caste. Individuals, however, are by no means particular as to what pursuit they follow. Excluding the Muhammadans, who are the largest proprietors in the district, the chief Hindu proprietary classes are, in the order named, Rājputs, Brahmans, Kāyasths, and Kurmīs. Speaking of the cultivating classes of the district Mr. Patterson says :¹ "The most valuable caste as agriculturists is that of the Kurmīs. In tahsil Khakrerū they own many villages, and indeed they almost entirely own Dhāta, one of its parganahs, where they have always been strong enough to keep out intruders, and which they have made the most flourishing tract of the district. In other parganahs they are generally cultivators, and they devote great skill and industry to raising the best crops, and they generally pay high rates ; but they are independent, and will combine to resist oppression. The Kāchhīs and Murāīs are much fewer in numbers ; they, as a rule, cultivate the home-lands, and devote themselves to raising the higher garden crops, and pay higher rates than any other class, as they not only make the most out of the land, but are

¹ *Settlement Report*, p. 10.

An account of the Ahírs of these provinces has been given in the Muttra memoir. That district is the original home of the Ahírs in this part of India. Of the three great divisions of the tribe, the Nandbans, Jadubans, and Gwálbans, the latter is found most prevalent in the Lower Doáb and Benares. Almost half of the Ahírs settled in Fatehpur belong to this tribe. It has no subdivisions (*got*).

Kalwárs have since the cession obtained a considerable amount of landed property. They now own 2·1 per cent. of the whole district, and in parganahs Kora and Bindki 5·0 and 4·7 per cent. respectively.

The Káyáths or Káyasths of the district are large landed proprietors and are many of them the descendants of officials of the Muhammadan court of Oudh, who made use of their official position in the acquisition of the property now held by the caste. In Káyáth. Áyáh Sáh they owned, at the time of settlement, 29·2 per cent. of the land ; in Hathgáon, 17·9 per cent. ; and in parganah Fatehpur, 16·4 per cent. They owned 12·6 per cent. of the landed property in the district. There are twelve subdivisions of the caste, which are ordinarily recognised, and a thirteenth (called Unai), with which the members of the other sub-castes do not associate. Chitrnupt is supposed to have been the common father of the caste. He married twice, and had eight children by his first and four by his second wife. These children were the founders of the twelve sub-castes, and a child by a concubine was the ancestor of the Unai subdivision. The Káyáths of Fatehpur belong to the Srí Bástal subdivision, of which again there are four minor divisions in the district.

The Kúrmís hold an almost unique position in parganah Dháta, where at the time of settlement they owned 83·6 per cent. of the land. The Kúrmís and Lodhás. The Lodhás, who are now found as zamíndárs only in parganah Bkdala, say that they were the owners of Dháta before the Kúrmís. The Lodhás have lost much of their land in Bkdala since the cession, and their property now is only the fragment of what was once a large zamíndári.

There are a large number of Malláhs (in which caste Kewats are also included) in the district. They are not merely boatmen and fishermen, but the members of the caste practise many different occupations. At the time of settlement they cultivated 3·5 per cent. of the area under cultivation

From the vernacular lists compiled in the census office, the following appear

The "unspecified" of the census. to be the details of the "unspecified" castes, and they are added here as it may be of interest to ascertain them :—

Name of caste.	General occupation.	Total population.
Arakh ...	Village servants, cultivators...	3,781
Bahelia ...	Fowler ...	1,001
Bári ...	Leaf-plate seller, torch-bearer	660
Brijbási ...	Dancer, singer ...	70
Buláhar ...	Village messenger ...	2
Darzi ...	Tailor ...	3,503
Devotee ¹ ...	Mendicant ...	1,421
Dhunía ...	Cotton carder ...	96
Ghogha ...	Rope-maker ...	568
Halwái ...	Confectioner ...	1,462
Joshi ...	Servant, receiver of alms ...	557
Kachhár...	Cultivator ...	475
Kanchan ...	Dancer, prostitute ...	70
Kaujar ...	Rope maker, trapper ...	162
Kaparia ...	Beggar ...	14
Khangár...	Chaukidár, thief ...	2
Khatrí ...	Servant, merchant ...	253
Kol ...	Coolie ...	2
Koral ...	Distiller ...	58
Kunjra ...	Green-grocer ...	5
Mahábráhmañ	Performer of funeral ceremonies of Hindus,	63
Nat ...	Acrobat ...	227
Orh ...	Trader ...	143
Patwá ...	Braid, fringe, tape-maker ...	618
Ronia ...	Trader, cultivator ...	167
Tárikash ...	Toddy drawer ...	7
Tarkihár ...	"Taski" maker ...	153
Thathera ...	Brass and coppersmith ...	503
Unspecified ...	...	82
Total ...		16,165

The Khatris are few in numbers, but they have obtained since the cession a considerable amount of landed property in the district.

Khatris.

They own 11·1 per cent. of parganah Ayáh Sáh, 8·8 per cent. of Bindki, 7·3 per cent. of Ekdala, and 7·0 per cent. of Haswa. Their possessions over the whole district amount to 2·6 per cent. of the land. They

¹ Vide separate list post p. 45.

are very strict Hindus, and are said to have left Delhi for Kora, on the occupation of Delhi by the Muhammadans, who wished to convert them. At Kora they felt the tyranny of the *názim*, and so moved on to Fatehpur.

The Kaparias are a wandering tribe, of whom 14 only were returned as living in the district at the time of the census. Some Kaparias. members of the tribe are mentioned in the Hamírpur Settlement Report (p. 19) as having re-occupied Sinní in that district after its destruction by Aurangzeb. Tradition assigns them a stay of 100 years, when they were supplanted by Lodhás. There is a tradition that Kídar, the ancestor of the Fatehpur Kaparias, released a son of a rája of Argal, who had been taken as a hostage by some prince near Delhi, with whom the Argal rája was then at war. In return they received permission to beg in the neighbourhood. Their habit is to go round to houses at the time of birth, and to sing birth-songs (*sehara*). In return, they receive trifling presents of food, clothing, and money.

The following account of the Oudhyas of Fatehpur, who do not appear under this name in the census lists given above, has Oudhyas. been prepared from notes supplied by Mr. H. B.

Punnett :—The ancestors of the clan were formerly settled at Fyzabad (Ajudhia) in Oudh. It is, generally speaking, a criminal tribe, the members of which gain their living by house-breaking and counterfeit coining. Owing to efforts being made to stop their criminal practices at Fyzabad, they gave up committing offences there, and confined their attention to distant places. Still they were unable to resist the pressure brought to bear against them, and had eventually to migrate and cross the Ganges into the Cawnpore, Fatehpur, Mainpuri, and Jalaun districts from three to five centuries ago. They claim to be Brahmans, but are generally supposed to be the descendants of Ajudhia-bási Baniás. They consist of two classes : (i) Sansias, who are professional makers of counterfeit coins ; and (ii) Suparias, who devote themselves to burglaries and thefts. The *modus operandi* of each of these classes is as follows :—The Sansias start in small bands, consisting of the male members of the tribe, disguised as religious mendicants (*jogís* and *fakírs*). They generally choose the roads to the temple of Jagan náth, and in the big cities situated on these roads they ply their trade. On the march, the instruments and counterfeit coin are carried by one or two men of the tribe, dressed as coolies, who affect to know nothing of the contents of their burdens. Arrived at a halting place, they put up, not in a *sardí*, but in some abandoned house or temple. There the coining operations are carried on, while, at the same time, to prevent any suspicion being roused by the

sight of a single fire, other members of the tribe light fires, by which they cook their food. The instruments used are very rough; a clay mould, a paring instrument (*naturai*), an iron file, and one or two pointed instruments being all that are used. The metals from which the coins are made are bell-metal, brass, and copper. It takes but little time for the coiners to make as many coins as they want for immediate use. When they arrive at a village, or in the outskirts of a town, one of their number pretends to be overburdened with pice, which he wishes to change for silver. When the person wishing to change his silver produces his rupee, the Sansia takes it up, and, after examining it, pretends that it is bad. By a sleight of hand he then substitutes one of his own counterfeit coins for the true one, and returns the worthless coin to his victim. When they have secured as many rupees as possible, they proceed on their way till they find another opportunity.

The Suparias follow a different method. They rent a house opposite to that of some wealthy Baniā, and in it they live as *gamins*. They keep a constant watch on the house and learn all about its interior economy. At last their opportunity arrives, when the whole family on the occasion of some festival goes out, leaving the house shut up. They then pick the lock, and one of the thieves enters the house, and lays hold of what plunder he can. Their patience in waiting for an opportunity on which to commit a theft is said to be extraordinary. They have regular agents, to whom they can dispose of their stolen property. Any Orihyas who is imprisoned is *de facto* out of caste, but presumably he is readmitted on being released from prison. They devote, when at home, much of their time to religious exercise intended to keep off blindness and leprosy, to which diseases they are said, as a tribe, to be very subject. In 1876, 57 out of 137 males resident in the Fatehpur district had been convicted in the previous 14 years. Special police were quartered on them in 1878, but this measure was not very successful. In 1883, it was found that in consequence of the supervision, and the tax imposed on them for the payment of the special police, they were migrating to the Cawnpore district. The tribe had been reduced to very small numbers in Fatehpur, and the special police had to be abandoned from February, 1882. The colony of the tribe living in the Fatehpur district was settled in parganahs Bindki, Kān Gānā, and Kora. Inquiries which were made after the Orihyas had begun to move from the district, disclosed the fact that insured parcels to the value of over Rs. 2,000 had been received at the Bindki and Fatehpur post-offices from males of the tribe absent on their predatory excursions, in the course of three years.

Devotees.

From the vernacular list compiled in the Census Office,
is also derived the following list of devotees and religious

mendicants:—

Name of sect.	Classification Vishnuite (V), Sivaite (S), Shakia (Sh.), &c.	Total popu- lation.	Females.
Aghorī	Sh.	12	5
Bairāgī	V.	199	60
Brahmachari	S.	2	1
Fakīr	S, V.	19	11
Jogī	S.	945	473
Nānakshāhī	Sikh	8	...
Sarbhāngī	V.	1	...
Vaishnav	V.	224	126
Unspecified ... ..	...	11	...
	Tot 1 ...	1,421	676

Musalmanāns are divided, according to religion, by the last census in Sun-
Musalmanāns by reli- nns or orthodox (72,483), Shīās or followers of 'Ali (1,735),
gion and Wahābīs, of whom there were none in this district.
The census returns also enable us to give details of certain Muhammadan
tribes included under the generic term Nan Muslims. They numbered in this
district 3,709, and were—Muhammadan Rājputs 3,420, and Mewātīs (289). The
Nan-Muslims have been described in the Moradabad notice. The Nan-Muslims
of Fatehpur are chiefly converts made from the Gantam and Dikhit clans.
Allusion to their conversion has been made in other parts of this notice. The
Muhammadans are the largest proprietors in the district and own 33·2 per
cent. of it. It is impossible to do better than quote what Mr. Patterson says of
them.¹ "It will be noticed how large is the amount of property owned by
Muhammadans in proportion to their numbers. Thus in Ghāzīpur they own
nearly 27 per cent., while they only form 4·4 per cent. of the population. In
Mutaur they own 22·2 per cent., while only forming 6·6 per cent. of the popu-
lation. In the former parganah many estates are held by old Muhammadan
families of Fatehpur, who obtained them during the Oudh supremacy; in the
latter, several large villages are owned by families, once Dikhit Thākars, whose
ancestors were converted to Muhammadanism in the sixteenth century.

"A similar reason accounts for the very large amount of property owned
by Muhammadans in Tappa Jār, 55·1 per cent., while they are only 7·8 per cent.
of the population. As explained in the last section, the ancestors of the pre-
sent proprietors were chiefly Gautams converted in the reign of Akbar. The

¹Settlement Report, page 13.

other Muhammadan proprietors are a family of Saiyids, descendants of a *chakladar* of the Oudh Government. During the present settlement the Muhammadans have lost a large proportion of their estates. In 1840 they held 76 per cent. of the parganah against 55·1 at present. Most of them are embarrassed and their remaining estates heavily mortgaged.

“In Fatehpur the proportion held by Muhammadans is naturally large on account of the number of old Muhammadan families residing in the city, and owning villages in Fatehpur. The same remark applies to Haswa. In Khakh-rerú also Musalmáns have obtained a large proportion of the land * * *

* In parganah Hathgáon Muhammadans own 55·0 per cent, and in Kotila 62·6 per cent. As I pointed out in the last section, they made more extensive settlements in these parganahs than in any part of the district, and only here are there large proprietary bodies of Muhammadans, many of whom settled here in the sixteenth century. Though they were cultivating a considerable amount of *sír* at the time of settlement, they are not, as a rule, a working agricultural class in the district: the exceptions are chiefly found in Khága and Ekdala.”

The inhabitants of Fatehpur may be divided, according to occupation, into two primary classes: those who as landholders and husbandmen derive their living from the soil, and those who do not. To the former the census of 1881 allots 447,116 persons, or 65·3 per cent. of the total population, and to the latter 236,629, or 34·7 per cent. Excluding the *families* of the persons so clasified, the number allotted to the former class is reduced to 260,927 members actually possessing or working the land. The details may be thus tabulated:—

				Males.	Females.	Total.
Landholders	...	...	...	6,960	1,561	8,521
Cultivators	...	...	...	122,473	74,775	197,248
Agricultural labourers	...	...	...	28,884	24,915	53,799
Estate office service	...	...	...	1,359	...	1,359
Total agriculturists				159,676	101,251	260,927

Following the example of English population statements, the census dis-

tributes the male inhabitants amongst six great classes. Classification according to census returns.

[1] The professional class, numbered 6,808 males; amongst them are included 3,840 persons engaged in the general or local Government of the country, 82 in the defence of the country, and 2,886

engaged in the learned professions or in literature, art, and science. [2] The domestic class numbered 914 members; it comprises all males employed as private servants, washermen, water-carriers, barbers, sweepers, innkeepers, and the like. [3] The commercial class numbered 3,878 males: amongst these are all persons who buy or sell, keep or lend money or goods of various kinds, such as shop-keepers, money-lenders, bankers, brokers, &c. (1,336); and persons engaged in the conveyance of men, animals, goods, and messages, such as pack-carriers, cart-drivers, &c. (2,542). [4] Of the agricultural class something has already been said; but besides the 159,676 males engaged in agriculture and horticulture, as shown in the preceding table, the census returns include in this class 1,455 persons engaged about animals, making a total of 161,131. [5] The industrial class contained 42,603 members, including all persons engaged in the industrial arts and mechanics, such as dyers, masons, carpenters, perfumers, &c. (1,705); those engaged in the manufacture of textile fabrics, such as weavers, tailors, cotton-cleaners, &c. (18,347); those engaged in preparing articles of food, such as grain-parchers, confectioners, &c. (9,364); and, lastly, dealers in all animal substances (945), vegetable substances (2,987), and mineral substances (9,255). [6] The indefinite class contained 132,253 members, including labourers (24,452), and persons of no specified occupation (107,801).

The exceedingly limited extent to which emigration has been resorted to in the district is illustrated by the accompanying form showing the number of emigrants registered in the decade ending with 1882:—

Year.				Males.	Females.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
1873	...	...	...	76	8	4	...	88
1874	...	...	...	15	6	2	2	25
1875	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
to	...	...	...		
1878	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1879	...	...	...	23	9	2	1	35
1880	...	...	...	14	2	1	...	17
1881	...	...	...	178	72	23	14	287
1882	...	...	...	24	5	...	...	29
Total				330	102	32	17	481

The accompanying abstract shows the numbers that emigrated in this period to the different colonies :—

	Males.	Females.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Guadeloupe	108	19	6	2	135
Trinidad	75	21	7	2	105
Demerara	53	29	7	4	93
Natal	24	14	6	4	48
Suriham	70	19	6	5	100
Total	330	102	32	7	461

The number of villages and townships is returned by the census of 1881 at 1,414. Of these 1,260 had less than 1,000 inhabitants; 151 between 1,000 and 5,000; 2 (Bindki and Jahánabad) between 5,000 and 10,000; and one above 10,000. The population of Fatehpur was 21,328; of Bindki, 6,698; and of Jahánabad, 5,244. Amongst the villages were in 1882 distributed 2,524 estates (*maháls*), but partitions constantly add to the total.

The habitations usually occupied by the people have been described in previous volumes, and there is little to add here, except to say that in this district the ordinary village huts are, if anything, inferior to those found elsewhere. As a rule, they consist of an enclosure of mud walls covered over with thatch. The brick houses of the descendants of well-to-do zamíndárs have, owing to the indebtedness of their present owners, been, as a rule, allowed to fall out of repair, and it is unusual for a house of the kind to be kept in repair save by those who supplement their farming profits by lending money, or following some trade. In the towns of the district each house was returned in the census papers as containing 5·58 persons, in the villages each house contained 5·17 persons.

There are the remains of numerous forts within the district, but none of sufficient importance to merit any special notice. They will be mentioned in Part IV. in the description of the places in which they occur.

The only noticeable objects of antiquarian interest are two *saráis* at Khasjua, said to have been built by Aurangzeb to commemorate his victory near the spot over Sháh Shuja, and the mausoleum of 'Abdul Samá'l in Fatehpur.

There are few particulars in the caste customs of the district. No caste has adopted reform in the matter of child marriages. Remarriage of widows is allowed among the following castes :—Koerís, Chamárs, Náís, Kurmis, Dhobís, Khatíks, Kewats, Barháís, Ahírs, Gadariás, Bhangís, Lohárs, Kahárs, Juláhas, and Kunjras. The penalty

among Hindus of the above castes for marrying a widow is to pay the fine imposed by the brotherhood, which generally consists in giving it a feast. If this condition be complied with, no difference is recognized between a marriage of this sort and an ordinary marriage, but in quarrels among the womankind the matter is sometimes brought up as a reproach against the children.

None among the higher castes ordinarily admit the enrolment of an outsider. There are, however, instances of exceptions to this rule in the numerous Brahmans, co-opted into the caste through the influence of the rājās of Argal and Asothar, when the latter were at the height of their power. To carry out this ceremony a number of Brahmans were collected, among whom the candidate was seated, and with whom he fed. Henceforth the man was known as a Brahman of the sub-division into which he had been elected. There are five different families of Brahmans made so by the rājās of Argal. The last known instance of a Brahman so made occurred in the last century, when the ancestor of the Misrs of Aijhi, a Lunihār, was made a Brahman by Bhagwant Rái of Asothar. Brahmans so made are much despised by those who by birth belong to the clan they have entered by co-optation, and in consequence they find it impossible to wed their children to the descendants of true-born Brahmans, unless they can give a large dowry. The offspring of such a marriage, however, meets with the same consideration as an ordinary member of the clan.

Of the lower castes, Chamárs and Bhangís allow the admission of outsiders. The ceremonies that require to be performed on such occasions are settled with a view to precluding the possibility of a return by the proselyte to his old caste, and are often of a most revolting nature.

Among the low castes, notably the Ahírs, Gadariás, Chamárs, Pásís, Dhobís, and Bhangís, of those who follow or affect to follow the Hindu religion, the system of settling disputes by a reference to the *pancháyat* still maintains its ground. It has also been adopted in practice by the lower classes of Muhammadans, such as Kasáis, Juláhas, Kunjras, and Bhatiyáras, many of whom combine the observance of a number of Hindu customs with the practice of the Muhammadan faith that they themselves or their forefathers originally embraced on conversion. When a difference arises between members of any of these castes or classes, the parties agree to refer the matter to the *pancháyat*, and the brotherhood is called together. The aggrieved party first stands up and states his case, and is followed by his adversary, who gives his answer. After all the facts have been placed before the body of jurors, the chief men give their decision. Disobedience to the decision of the *pancháyat* is followed by rigorous exclusion of the offending party from the brotherhood. The expenses incurred

in summoning the *panchayat* are paid by the complainant, or, if he be too poor to do this, he takes the opportunity of stating his case when the members of the caste have assembled at a wedding, or for some other purpose. Adultery and fornication are two of the commonest offences with which the *panchayat* deals. Its power is, however, so great as to extend to the re-admission to caste privileges of those who have committed sins, such as would exclude them for ever from higher castes, as for example eating food cooked by a Christian or a Muhammadan. An ordinary offence against caste morality can be condoned at the cost of giving a feast to the brotherhood, the magnificence of the feast bearing proportion to the magnitude of the sin. The adoption of Christianity or Muhammadanism debars the convert from being again received into the Hindu caste that he has left.

The average daily consumption of grain by a man, who gets as much to eat as he actually wants, is about 1½ lb., the difference of social position varying the quality rather than the quantity of food. In the hot weather *rotina* leaves are dried, pounded, and baked into cakes. Only the poorest of the poor eat cakes made of this flour alone, and it is usually mixed with other flour made from the coarser food grains. Dried *carina* blossoms are said by labourers to be a particularly good kind of diet for them, as they cool the blood and render the heat of the sun less trying. As *madua* trees are very common in the district, taking the place occupied by mangoes in many other districts, the blossoms are not dear, and two maunds of them can be purchased for a rupee. In the cold weather the labourer will eat *juar* and the coarsest kinds of rice, and his daily cost of living may be estimated at from nine pies to one *ana*. A cultivator will eat cakes of barley, gram, and peas, but he seldom uses wheat. The cost of his daily meal, including *arhar dal* and salt, will be something over an *ana*. The shopkeeper will eat cakes made of wheat or barley, and with *gill* and other condiments the price of his food will, according to his means and position, rise to from two to four or even six *anas* a day. The expense of living among the Muhammadans is greater than among the Hindus, by the cost of the meat, to be bought at from one to two *anas* a *ser*, that they eat. Mr. Buck, in his *Reply to Questions put by the Famine Commissioners*, estimated the annual production of food-grains in this district to amount approximately to 180,000 tons.

The census returns, as given above, show that 89·12 per cent. of the population profess Hinduism, and that 10·85 per cent. are—
 Religion. Musalmāns. The remainder of the population consists

of Christians (·01 per cent.) and Jains (·008 per cent.) Of the Musalmáns 72,483 are returned as Sunnis and 1,735 as Shíás. For accounts of the Hindu sects the reader is referred to the Muítra and Benares Memoirs, and for some notice of the Musalmán religion to the Moradabad volume. The Bráhma Samáj has not established any footing in Fatehpur.

There are no agricultural villages of Native Christians, and probably not more than four or five families, who profess Christianity, among the whole rural population. A branch of Christian missions. the American Presbyterian Mission of Allahabad is situated at Fatehpur, but it is not strong in numbers. It acts chiefly as a feeder to the parent institution to which the converts are generally sent. Some years ago a number of converts were made through the exertions of a native priest by name Gopi Náth, but of late years the success of the mission has not been great.

The map prefixed by Mr. Grierson, B.C.S., to Part I. of his *Seven Grammars of the Behári Language*, shows that Fatehpur is just outside the limits within which the Behári language is spoken. It has no peculiarities to distinguish it from the language in common use in the Doáb. There is no literature connected with the district that is worthy of notice.

A statement is annexed to show the educational statistics of the district in Public instruction. 1860-61, 1871-72, and 1881-82 respectively:—

Class of school.	1860-61.			1871-72.								1881-82.							
	Number of schools.	Number of pupils.	Cost.	Number of schools.	Number of pupils.			Average daily attendance.	Cost per head.	Proportion borne by State.	Total charges.	Number of schools.	Number of pupils.			Average daily attendance.	Cost per head.	Proportion borne by State.	Total charges.
					Hindus.	Muhammadians.	Others.						Hindus.	Muhammadians.	Others.				
			Rs. a. p.						Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.					Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Government.	Zila ...	None.	None.	1	69	31	...	73·72	33 5 10	33 0 0	2,945 9 3	1	124	29	...	128	28 3 11	24 12 0	3,018 0 0
	Tahsil.	7 400	1,578 4 9	6	129	1	...	208·57	6 0 8	5 9 1	1,517 12 6	1	213	59	...	247·84	8 1 5	7 2 11	2,004 5 8
	Hal k a- bandi.	54 1,725	1,932 5 4	130	3,245	633	...	3,006·14	2 11 1	0 0 9	3,756 1 11	99	2,708	307	...	2,442·07	4 14 2	4 14 2	11,030 7 9
	(Female,	No ne.	None.	7	60	39	...	81·86	8 11 2	7 8 5	712 0 0		Non-o.			No ne,		No ne,	
Aided.	Ver n a- cular.	No ne.	None.	9	147	129	...	168 81	15 9 9	7 9 1	3,911 4 10		Non-e.			No ne,		No ne,	
Unaided.	Indige- nous.	442 2,979	12,633 12 0	106	651	342	...	843	3 14 0	...	3,845 8 0 20		224	...		1,204·74	7 9 7	...	2,254 1 1

The middle vernacular schools include seven tahsili and parganah schools and four *halkabandi* schools. The former are located at Kishanpur, Husainganj, Khajula, Mandwa, Kora, Bindki, and Sāh, and the latter at Kot, Barágūn, Asni, and Saranli. Only one of the former (Kishanpur) and one of the latter (Kot) are reckoned as efficient, and three of the former (Bindki, Kora, and Sāh) are at present described as being in "a most lamentable condition." The district is backward in educational matters. But few boys from it succeed in passing the middle-class examination, and a very large number of those, who attend the primary schools, are in the lower classes. In the year ending March 31st, 1883, the expenditure on the schools of the district was Rs. 14,157. The cost of educating each boy was Rs. 5-3-9, of which Government paid Rs. 5-3-4. There is no primary school for girls. It may not be out of place to note the state of indigenons education in the district in 1850, when Mr. Muir made his report on the subject. There were then 148 Hindi schools with 1,602 scholars; 146 Persian schools with 708 scholars; 37 Sanskrit schools with 264 scholars; in all 331 schools with 2,574 scholars. At present 3,634 boys are returned as attending the primary schools, and it must be remembered that statistics now are available only for schools supported entirely, or aided, by Government.

Appended is a statement of receipts and charges of the post-office for the years 1870-71, 1875-76, 1880-81. Before 1870-71 there does not seem to have been a disbursing office in the district. The transactions are not large, and the receipts have not increased so rapidly as they have elsewhere :—

Years.	Receipts.							Charges.					
	Postage collections on letters, newspapers, &c., &c.	Mail cart and passenger service collections.	Bullock-train and wagon branch collections.	Sale of ordinary stamps.	Sale of service postage stamps.	Petty receipts.	Total.	Presidency and district offices.	Conveyance of mails.	Miscellaneous.	Railway mail service.	Bullock-train charges.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			Rs.
1870-71	...	4,647	...	...	...	21	4,668	5,680	...	...	...	...	5,680
1875-76	...	5,671	...	...	2,867	3,028	14	11,574	8,266	...	25	...	8,291
1880-81	...	4,374	...	...	3,903	3,853	24	12,134	11,640	...	12	...	11,652

The district contains 28 imperial and two district post-offices. The former are at Fatehpur city, Amauli, Asni, Asothar, Áung, Bahrámpur, Bilanda, Bindki, Budhwan, Datauli, Deomai, Airáwan, Gaunti, Gházípur, Hathgáon, Jáfarganj, Husainganj, Kaliánpur, Khága, Khajuha, Khakrerú, Kishanpur, Kora-Jahánabad, Lalauli, Malwa, Mandwa, Mauhár, and Sáh. The two district offices are located at Dháta and Thariáon.

The following table gives the number of letters, parcels, and other missives received and despatched at these offices during recent years. Despatches were not recorded for the later years :—

	1865-66.				1870-71.				1875-76.				1880-81.			
	Letters.	Newspapers.	Parcels.	Books.	Letters.	Newspapers.	Parcels.	Books.	Letters.	Newspapers.	Parcels.	Books.	Letters.	Newspapers.	Parcels.	Books.
Received ...	109,405	6,836	1,252	582	151,297	7,333	1,449	1,608	238,446	7,124	1,768	2,106	290,706	11,674	2,054	2,548
Despatched,	79,602	1,158	353	124	157,153	994	496	458	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

There are no Government telegraph offices in the district. There are, however, five railway telegraph offices, situated respectively at Khága, Bahrámpur, Fatehpur, Malwa, and Mauhár.

There are seven first-class, three second-class, ten third-class, and seven fourth-class police-stations in the district. The first-class stations are situated at Fatehpur, Jahánábad, Gházípur, Khága, Thariáun, Kaliánpur, and Khakrerú. The force at each of these stations consists of one sub-inspector, two (one only at Khakrerú) head-constables, and from eleven to fifteen foot constables, supplemented, except at Thariáon, by a tahsíl guard of one head-constable and four constables. The second-class stations are at Bindki, Husainganj, and Hathgáon. They are manned by one sub-inspector, one (two at Bindki) head-constable and nine foot constables. The third-class stations are situated at Áung, Khajuha, Lalauli, Jáfarganj, Malwa, Kishanpur, Dháta, Amauli, Gaunti, and Asothar. The force at each of these stations consists of two head-constables and of foot constables varying in number from eight to five. The fourth-class police-stations or outposts are at Bilanda, Sháhbázipur, Rájghát, Sataun, Katoghan, Chándpur, and Bahúa. There is at each of these outposts,

except at Bahua, where there is no head-constable, a force of one head-constable and three men.

All the police at these stations are enrolled under Act V., 1861, and they are assisted by the town police raised under Act XX., 1856. In 1882 the total of the force was 502. There was thus one policeman to every 3.26 square miles and every 1,362 persons. The cost of the force was Rs. 55,429, of which Rs. 50,125 was debited to provincial revenues, and the rest defrayed from municipal and other funds.

The following statement shows for a series of years the principal offences committed and the results of police action therein:—

Year.	Cases, vizible by the police.					Value of prop.		Cases.			Persons.			
	Murder.	Dacoity.	Robbery.	Burglary.	Theft.	Stolen.	Recovered.	Total cognizable.	Under inquiry.	Prosecuted to conviction.	Brought to trial.	Convicted and committed.	Acquitted.	Percentage of convictions to persons tried.
						Rs.	Rs.							
1876 .	3	1	7	231	427	2,339	3,130 6	662	596	323	538	472	54	87.
1877...	13	2	4	299	561	13,567	5,034	873	766	387	874	581	12	70.
1878 .	16	...	1	248	951	13,630	5,601	1,222	1,106	508	1,200	1,113	78	92.
1879...	11	...	...	183	432	4,311	2,414	585	517	299	507	442	56	86.
1880 .	10	...	5	222	710	19,614	5,104	939	749	356	664	565	72	85.
1881...	11	3	2	461	708	12,658	5,744	1,174	974	412	732	634	103	85.
1882...	7	1	7	323	555	10,404	3,623	963	24	256	507	389	98	76 72

Besides the regular and town police there were, in 1882, 1,867 village and road watchmen organised under Act XV. of 1873.

Rural police.

These were distributed among the 1,395 inhabited villages of the district at the rate of one to every 341 inhabitants according to the census of 1881. Their sanctioned cost (Rs. 67,644) was met out of the 10 per cent. cess.

Measures for the repression of female child-murder have been in force in the district since January 1st, 1872. There were, in

Infanticide.

1882, only seven villages still proclaimed under the Infanticide Act (VIII. of 1870). The total supervised population was 3,769. Though the percentage of deaths of children between one and twelve years of age was above the provincial rate, being 5.11, the difference between the percentages of girl-deaths and boy-deaths was less than the difference prevailing in the province. There were two "specially guilty" villages.

There is but one jail in the district, the statistics of which are roughly as follows:—In 1850 the average daily number of prisoners was 497, in 1860 it was 68, and in 1870 it was 215. In 1882 the average number was 305, so that about 4 in every 10,000 persons were, as a rule, in jail. The daily average of under-trial prisoners, who are confined partly in the magistrate's lock-up (*havalát*), and partly in the jail, was 40 in 1882, and civil prisoners averaged between 5 and 6. Other statistics of interest are fully given in the annual reports, and need not be reproduced here.

Before proceeding to the next head, the fiscal history of the district, it will be convenient to give details of area, revenue, and rent for the district at the present time. By prefixing these statistics to the head just mentioned, comparison between the present and past conditions of the district will be facilitated. The district is still a temporarily settled one; in other words, the amount taken as land-revenue is fixed for a term of years. The current settlement has been sanctioned by Government for a term of 30 years, which commenced on different dates in different parganahs, viz., in parganah Fatehpur from October, 1874; in parganahs Haswa, Tappa Jár, Bindki, and Kútia Gunír, from October, 1875; in parganahs Gházipur, Muttur, and Áyáh Sáh, from October, 1876; in parganahs Ekdala, Dháta, Háthgáon, and Kotila, from October, 1877; and in parganah Kora from May, 1876. The dates on which the settlement will expire fall, therefore, between the years 1904-7.

The total area according to the latest official statement (1881) was 1,638·7 square miles, of which 880·3 were cultivated, 312·8 cultivable, and 445·6 barren. The area paying Government revenue or quit-rent was 1,637·5 (879·3 cultivated, 312·7 cultivable, and 445·5 barren). The amount of payment to Government, whether land-revenue or quit-rent (including, where such exists, water advance, but not water-rates) was Rs. 13,09,519; or, with local rates and cesses, Rs. 15,39,115. The amount of rent, including local cesses, paid by cultivators was Rs. 22,00,831.

Previous to the cession of the district in 1801, it formed a portion of the *sábba* of Allahabad and comprised the *sarkárs* of Kara and Kora, the tract being under the charge of the governor of Oudh. The western parganahs Kútia Gunír, Kora, and Bindki were included in the Kora division and the rest in the Kara division. The western tahsíl, Kora, was after the cession included at first in the Cawnpore district and the other tahsíls in Allahabad.

Fiscal history.

The parganahs constituting the present district had under the Oudh government been nominally assessed at Rs. 1,444,484, and this demand was retained after the cession. The management of the tract was made over to Nawáb Bákár 'Alí Khán, who received 10 per cent. of the collections. This man was a pastmaster in the art of extortion, and was attended by a crew of charlatans and cheats, whose rapacity equalled, if it did not exceed, his own. This state of things, combined with the fact that the revenue was more rigorously collected than it had been under native rule, rendered it impossible to work the district with an assessment which was higher than any that has since been imposed. The result was that in 1804 it was found necessary to reduce the revenue to Rs. 1,259,102, and a settlement at this amount was made for three years. This settlement ran for two years after the period, for which it was originally sanctioned, had elapsed, and in 1809 the revenue was again raised to Rs. 1,292,354. The third settlement lasted for three years, and in 1812 the demand was further enhanced to Rs. 1,362,736. This settlement, intended to last only four years, remained in force till 1840, when the settlement under Regulation IX. of 1833 was carried out. An abortive attempt had meantime been made to effect a settlement under Regulation VII. of 1822, but the procedure laid down in that regulation was so elaborate and complicated that the attempt had to be abandoned, when only three estates had been settled.

These earlier settlements were made upon information which was most insufficient for the purpose, and without any accurate measurement of areas, classification of soils, record-of-rights, and liabilities of shareholders, or any data from which the produce of the land could be even approximately determined. The system under which they were made was radically faulty and imperfect, and it naturally resulted that the injury done to the interests of the zamíndárs by the measures, to which recourse was had in realising the revenue, were incalculable. The system itself being faulty, its evil effects were much increased by the abuses to which unscrupulous native revenue officers resorted during the earlier years of British rule. Villages were constantly sold for arrears; mortgages were frequently foreclosed when no right of foreclosure existed; fraudulent sales were effected, and settlements made with parties who had absolutely no rights in the villages for which the settlements were made. No less than 207 suits for the reversal of sales by public auction, 92 cases for the reversal of private sale, nine cases to annul the foreclosure of mortgages, and

253 cases to annul settlements, that had been improperly made, were brought before the special commission that was appointed to inquire into these matters. The appointment of this commission was, there is much reason to fear, made too late to remedy the evil to remove which it was appointed: and the fact that, after such an interval of time, the commission reversed the public sales in 85 per cent., and the private sales in 30 per cent. of the cases brought before it, while it annulled 33 per cent. of the settlements, the justice of which was impugned, would seem to show that there must have been many an instance in which mischief was done and no redress given. Still for some time previous to the appointment of the special commission none of these illegal sales were allowed to take place, and, while the commission was actually sitting, many landholders, whose title to the estates then in their possession was the subject of inquiry, naturally hesitated to pay in the revenue demanded from them so long as their title did not seem to be secure. When, therefore, we find that the outstanding balance of revenue, at the time of the separation of the district from Allahabad and Cawnpore, was only Rs. 101,347, and that in the remainder of the period, for which the fourth settlement ran, only about 1 per cent. of the revenue had to be remitted, it would seem that the settlement, had it been fairly worked, would not have pressed hardly on the people.

In 1837-38 occurred the famine, which has been previously referred to (p. 24, and in 1838 the settlement under Regulation IX. of 1833 was taken in hand. The settlement operations were entrusted to the charge of Mr. D. Timins, but the demarcation of boundaries was commenced by a deputy collector before the settlement officer joined the district. It was found by Mr. Timins that the deputy collector had not properly supervised the work of his subordinates, but by the end of May, 1839, these matters had been set to rights, and the demarcation of boundaries completed. The professional survey had meantime been taken in hand in January, 1839, and was carried out successfully, but the *khasra* survey was originally vitiated by a most systematic falsification of the entries made in the *khasra* . The false entries were corrected after a rigorous testing of them by the settlement officer, and, within three months from the discovery of these frauds, that officer began the work of assessment. The whole of the inspection and assessment was completed in the cold weather of 1839-40. The method employed by the settlement officer was to visit as many estates as possible, with a skeleton map of the parganah, with the names and boundaries of each village (*mauza*) entered on it. He made entries recording the results of his personal observation, and of inquiries made from the

peasantry themselves, as to the class of soil, extent of irrigation, character of the crops, and general characteristics of the *mauzas* that he visited. He had also had prepared, under the superintendence of the tahsildár, a statement showing the former demand, the area, quality of soil, irrigation, &c., of each village, and on this statement he relied much for testing the work of his own subordinates. It will be seen from this description that the summary proceedings taken at the fifth settlement differed much from the exhaustive inquiries, which have formed the basis of assessment in each case in which districts have been lately resettled. The financial result of the settlement was that the revenue was enhanced by Rs. 89,011, or about 6·5 per cent.

The settlement was submitted to Government for sanction, but the Mr. J. Thornton deputed to revise it. Lieutenant-Governor, owing to the numerous petitions that had been given against it, refused to confirm it until further inquiry had been made, and Mr. John Thornton was appointed in 1843 to revise it. He was of opinion that, owing to the hastiness of the settlement officer's proceedings, reliable *data* had not been collected. He further ascribed the unpopularity of the settlement to the following causes :—

- (1) The lightness of the settlement in the adjoining district of Allahabad, and the reductions that had lately been made in Bundelkhand.
- (2) The proportion that the demand bore to the general resources of the district was so large that it was almost impossible for the settlement officer, considering the rapid manner in which he had carried out the settlement, to avoid pressing with undue severity on individuals. The rate at which the demand fell on the cultivated area was Rs. 2-12-9 per acre, and this was the highest rate found in the provinces.
- (3) The failure of the rice crop, the staple produce of the district, for several years.
- (4) The decline of the district by decrease of productive power, impoverishment, and immigration of tenants, and losses of the zamíndárs.
- (5) Errors in measurement as regards the returns of irrigation and assessable area.
- (6) The assessment of unprofitable lands, ordinarily sown in the autumn (*kharíf*) harvest with fodder (*chari*) which by the custom of the district had been previously held rent-free.

Mr. Thornton's recommendations were, however, confined to 214 estates (*mahál*) in which the revenue had pressed with exceptional severity, and the total reduction proposed

His proposals.

amounted to Rs. 21,407, or less than 2 per cent. of the revenue. The original proposals of the settlement officer, subject to this modification, were accepted, and the settlement confirmed on 20th June, 1844, for 30 years from 1840.

Mr. Patterson has shown how this settlement worked, and it will be seen from his remarks on the subject that between the famine of 1837-38 and the mutiny of 1857, a period of low prices ensued, which naturally led to a fall in the value of land, and a difficulty in realising the revenue. This was succeeded by a rise in prices and a return of agricultural prosperity. Still, during the period of settlement, the sales for arrears, which took place almost entirely in the Jumna parganahs, amounted to 54,261 acres, or 5·4 per cent. of the area, the price realised for the land being less than half a year's purchase of the revenue, while the extent of the area farmed for arrears—and this also mainly in the Jumna parganahs—amounted to 94,099 acres, or 9·3 per cent. of the area. The area transferred by private and public means combined amounted to 467,555 acres, or 46·3 per cent. of the whole area, while, if repeated transfers of the same land be counted, 72·3 per cent. of the whole area was transferred. The parganahs, in which the revenue pressed most hardly, and in which the value of land fell to the lowest point, were Gházipur, Muttur, Tappa Jár, and Kútia Gunír, while those which suffered least were Dháta, Kotila, and Hathgáon.

In 1868-69, after a series of favourable seasons, in which the revenue had been collected with comparative ease, the district was visited by a drought, which in portions of it threatened to become a famine. The failure of the crops, and the loss of many cattle, coupled with the fact that those that survived were much impaired in strength and value, threw the district back into the state in which it had been before the prosperous seasons had begun. The old proprietors suffered greatly, and the money-lenders, realising the fact that the money value of land would be greatly enhanced at the coming settlement, endeavoured, by every means in their power, to force those who were indebted to them to part with their landed property. In 1871, too, the 10 per cent. cess was imposed, and this additional burden, coming when it did, was felt as a severe addition

Proceedings anterior to sixth settlement. to the revenue. Mr. Patterson was appointed settlement officer at the close of 1870, and recommended that direct management should be adopted in some cases till the new settlement should be completed, while in others he advocated a summary reduction of revenue. The latter course was sanctioned by Government in 59 estates, and revenue amounting to Rs. 13,517 was thus reduced. These two measures helped to stave off ruin from many of the old Rájput brotherhoods of the district.

An examination of the working of the fifth settlement shows that it was
 Causes of failure of the fifth settlement. severe and unequal, and no greater faults could be found in a settlement. The number of sales and transfers that took place during the period for which it ran was enormous, and the different prices realised for land in the different parganahs, prove that the revenue pressed more hardly in certain tracts than others. The district enjoyed prosperous seasons for 10 years, and yet when a drought came in 1868-69, a period of depression ensued, such as was not felt at all in more lightly assessed districts. If we add to this the fact that the 10 per cent. cess, which in other districts did not press severely on the people, was here felt to be a grievous burden, we shall see clearly that the fifth settlement can in no point be considered to have been satisfactory. The revenue at the termination of the settlement was Rs. 1,408,715, exclusive of cesses.

The proceedings in connection with the present settlement began on 13th
 Sixth settlement. December, 1870. The officer in charge of the operations from the beginning to the close of the settlement was Mr. A. B. Patterson. For purposes of description the processes employed will, as in previous notices, be divided into (1) the survey, (2) the fixation of rates, (3) the assessment of revenue.

The survey was a plane-table field-to-field survey carried on by profes-
 The survey. sional surveyors (*amíns*), and the unit of measurement was the Fatehpur *bigha*, which is almost the smallest in the province, amounting as it does to only two-fifths of an acre, or 1,936 square yards, the chain being 132 feet in length. A supervisor (*girdáwar*), was appointed to control the work of every six *amíns*, and over every three *girdáwars* a *munsarim* was appointed. The whole work of a parganah was superintended by a *sadr munsarim*, whose work was under the charge of an assistant settlement officer or a deputy collector, and was frequently inspected by the settlement officer himself. The *amíns* were paid Rs. 39 for every 1,000 acres of approved work, and their earnings averaged from Rs. 17 to Rs. 20 a month. Great attention was paid to the testing of the work, more especially while it was still in hand, and before the completion of the map. The survey was in progress from the end of 1870 to the early part of 1874. The cost of the actual survey establishment was Rs. 65,675-5-1, falling at the rate of Rs. 63-7-9 per 1,000 acres. While the survey was going on the *patwári* prepared the *khasra* in Hindi and also the rough *jamabandís*. After the field-work had been completed and passed, the map was tested by the scale, and the result compared with the area as computed in the *khasra*. After the map, *khasra*,

and *jamabandis* had been compared, the statistics required for the rent-rate report were abstracted. Parganah maps on the scale of one inch to the mile were prepared, and a district map on the scale of two inches to the mile.

The comparative areas of the past and present settlement are thus given in the *Settlement Report* :—

Detail of settlements.	Total area in acres.	Non-assessable area.			ASSESSABLE AREA.							Total assessable area.
		Muafi.	Barren.	Total.	Cultivable.			Cultivated.				
					Waste.	Lately abandoned.	Bighs.	Irrigated.	Unirrigated.	Total.		
Past ...	1,010,310	8,093	359,421	367,514	83,326	40,662	...	238,987	279,827	518,814	642,802	
Present,	1,044,049	696	287,762	288,448	146,666	21,735	54,897	251,798	280,505	532,303	755,601	

According to this table there appears to be a difference of 33,733 acres, or 3·3 per cent., but this is entirely due to increase of area from fluvial action, and the following table, from which this fluctuating area has been excluded, more accurately represents the difference :—

Detail of settlement.	Total area in acres.	Non-assessable area.			ASSESSABLE AREA.							Total assessable area.
		Muafi.	Barren.	Total.	Cultivable.			Cultivated.				
					Waste.	Lately abandoned.	Bighs.	Irrigated.	Unirrigated.	Total.		
Past ...	820,991	7,109	302,102	309,211	65,810	34,162	...	217,469	206,339	423,808	520,780	
Present,	830,761	637	209,149	209,786	116,647	15,152	48,004	238,912	202,260	441,172	620,975	

From this it will be seen that the real difference is only 770 acres, or 0·1 per cent. of the area.

The system adopted for the assumption of rent-rates was that originated by Mr. C. A. Elliot in the Farukhabad settlement.

Assumption of rent-rates. The cardinal principle of this system is that similar soils in different villages should be classed under one head. The method of inspection is to mark off on the map the tracts of different soil (*hars*), entering the rates and notes on the character of the soil. In the Fatehpur district this was a somewhat more arduous task than in other districts, as the natural divisions of soil are themselves very numerous, and the rice cultivation greatly increased the number of *hars*, the character of which had to be recorded. The

inspection was all done by Mr. Patterson himself, and the primary marking off the *hārs* in three tahsils had to be carried out by him personally, as the subordinate staff were incapable of doing this until they had been trained. Mr. Patterson's own words [para. 54 of the *Settlement Report*]' will best explain the method pursued by him:—

"I marked off the *hārs* with coloured pencils and distinguished each by a letter or number; and in my notes the name and description of each tract was given, together with the rates elicited at inspections; and when no doubt remained in my mind as to the quality of the soil, the name was also written across the *hār* on the map. Each *hār* was then analysed. The *str* and rent-free lands were separated, and, where field-rents were paid, they were taken as the best guides, as they enabled me to form an induction from ascertained facts; where lump rents were paid, holdings were sought for which consisted in whole or in greater part of one soil. In the other cases of lump rents I analysed leases, and, by the application of the conventional rates I had elicited at inspection, I traced the admitted rates, which, applied to the various soils, made up the rents of mixed holdings. Thus, the average rent-rates were gradually formed, being based on careful personal enquiry on the analysis of leases, and on the ascertained rents of *hārs*. It was, however, necessary to accept the field rents recorded in the *jumabandī* with caution. Very often I found them clearly unreliable and was obliged to adopt other methods of eliciting rates. I often found holdings which had been gradually formed by accretion of new fields to those previously held. The parties had agreed simply to a rough addition to the rent on each addition without any specification of rates. But the village papers showed the rents distributed over fields in an irrational manner by a clumsy arithmetical process. When both landlords and tenants would admit the correctness of the rents of holdings recorded, they would refuse to admit the correctness of the field distribution. Thus, it often happens that, while the nominal or conventional rate of *gauhān* is Rs. 4 to Rs. 5 per *btgha*, and every one admits these rates to be paid, yet in the rent-roll it is entered at only Rs. 3. To make up for this, outlying land, paying Rs. 2, would be down at Rs. 3, and poor dry land, really valued at Rs. 1-8-0, would be down at Rs. 2-8-0. The total would be correct, but the distribution irrational. And this does no harm, as no action is taken on this distribution. The zamīndār would not allow a tenant to keep his *gauhān* and throw up his outlying area, which he would not object to if the rents were really distributed. The distribution is most at fault in villages where there has been a great increase in cultivation, as the relation between the value of the holding and the rent has been modified by the addition to the cultivated area. The error is generally in representing the good lands as paying too little and the poor lands too much. Frequently the conventional rate mentioned for each soil is shown by the examination and analysis of leases to be correct, while the rates recorded in the village papers are utterly inaccurate.

"In each parganah I selected a number of villages in which fairly correct rents were entered for each field, and which might be considered representative villages, and the inductions formed after an examination of their statistics were most valuable."

The object, that the settlement officer had before him, was to discover the prevailing rate of rent, i.e., the rate paid by the average tenant over large areas, and undisturbed by the element of rack-renting on the one hand, or by that of low rents paid by privileged tenants on the other. The rent-rolls (*jumabandīs*) were found to be very accurate records of the rents actually paid, the strained relations that had for some time existed in the district between

landlord and tenant, and the desire of the landlord to retain on the rent-roll fields, the cultivation of which had been given up, having tended to counteract that falsification of the records, which is popularly supposed to precede settlement operations. There were strong reasons, however, why the settlement officer should not accept existing rents as the basis of his assessment. In the first place the rents were most unequal in different parts of the district, Tappa Jár being distinguished for rack-renting, while the rents in Fatehpur, Bindki, and Haswa, were both high as compared with those prevailing in other districts, and very unequal when compared with each other. This result had been naturally brought about by a severe and unequal revenue, and as long ago as 1843, Mr. Thornton had given it as his opinion that the rates of rent had been determined not so much by the value of the land, as by the relations existing between landlord and tenant. If then the revenue had been assessed on existing rents, the settlement officer would merely have stereotyped the faults of the preceding settlement. Proceeding in the way that has been described above, he deduced the rates paid by the great body of industrious tenants, whose rents had been disturbed by no accidental cause. The following table gives an abstract of the soils and rates for the whole district :—

Soils.	Area.	Percent- age.	Rate.			Rental.		
			Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Gauhán 1st ...	18,916	3·5	11	7	4	216,760	8	0
Gauhán 2nd (includes Gauhán 3rd of Haswa).	13,198	2·5	9	0	5	119,102	12	0
Dry Gauhán ...	4,167	0·8	6	1	3	25,945	4	0
Wet dúmat (includes all wet dúmat and manjha).	155,929	29·3	5	15	7	939,463	6	0
Dry dúmat (includes all 1st and 2nd).	105,886	19·9	3	14	9	415,288	11	0
Matiyár (includes tarái 1st and 2nd of Haswa).	42,472	8·0	4	12	6	203,067	7	0
Chānchar ...	15,950	3·0	2	6	2	38,071	0	0
Wet sígon ...	25,082	4·7	5	3	8	131,096	4	0
Dry " ...	55,494	10·4	3	5	0	183,816	3	0
Wet barwa ...	852	0·2	4	4	0	3,620	4	0
Dry " ...	9,046	1·7	2	13	6	25,746	4	0
Wet parwa ...	988	0·2	4	4	0	4,199	0	0
Dry " ...	27,284	5·1	2	4	2	84,290	0	0
Kábar ...	13,563	2·5	3	10	10	49,852	14	0
Rákar ...	19,123	3·6	2	8	2	47,963	4	0
Jumna tarái ...	6,840	1·3	7	11	8	48,297	0	0
Ganges tarái (includes kachhár of Fatehpur and Khágo).	4,852	0·9	5	0	9	24,492	8	0
Other alluvial land (includes kachhár, all nadi tarái, Rind tarái, Pándu tarái, and náli tarái).	13,651	2·4	4	0	3	50,778	2	0
Total ...	532,303	100·0	...	...	...	2,603,851	0	0

The assumed rental based on these average rates amounted to Rs. 2,603,851, or, with the addition of Rs. 34,920 of extra (*sicái*) items, to Rs. 2,638,771. This represents an excess over the assumed rental of the last settlement (which was Rs. 2,141,637) of 23·2 per cent.

The revenue assessed was Rs. 1,307,297, or 49·5 per cent. of the assumed rental. The former demand had been Rs. 1,408,715, so that the result of the settlement was a decrease of Rs. 101,418, or 7·2 per cent. The demand was reduced in every pargauah, but, as will be shown in Part IV. of this notice, the reduction was greater in some parganahs than in others.

The following table shows at a glance the net results of the assessments made since the cession:—

First settlement.	Second settlement.	Third settlement.	Fourth settlement.	Fifth settlement.	Sixth settlement.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1,444,484	1,239,102	1,292,354	1,862,736	1,439,340	1,307,297

The incidence of the revenue on the cultivated area is Rs. 2·7·4 per acre. The following are the rates per acre in some of the other districts that have been recently settled:—

					Incidence per acre of cultivation.
					Rs. a p.
Allahabad	...	...	...	...	2 4 11
Etáwah	...	...	...	...	2 10 8
Cawnpore	...	...	...	...	2 8 4
Muttra	...	...	...	...	2 5 8
Aligarh	...	...	...	...	2 3 5
Mainpuri	...	...	...	...	2 1 9

The incidence per acre in Fatehpur, despite a decrease of 7·2 per cent. in the assessment, is higher than in any one of these districts, except Etáwah and Cawnpore, which are protected to a great extent by canal irrigation, whereas no portion of Fatehpur is protected in this way.

Mr. Patterson has compared the revised assessment fixed for this district with the assessments of the current settlement in Aligarh, Mainpuri, and Etáwah. The revenue was increased at settlement in these districts by 16·6 per cent., 14 per cent., and 11·44 per cent., yet the incidence of revenue per acre in each of these districts is less than it is in Fatehpur, where the revenue was decreased

by 7·2 per cent. In Fatehpur there was during the currency of the fifth settlement little increase of population or cultivation, and a scarcely more than nominal extension of irrigation. The introduction of canal irrigation in the three districts selected for purposes of comparison had, during the same period, increased the irrigated area in Mainpuri by 30 per cent., in Aligarh by 28 per cent., and in Etáwah by 13·26 per cent. Prices had risen since the assessment of the revenue at the penultimate settlement by 50 per cent. in Aligarh, 45 per cent. in Mainpuri, 40 per cent. in Etáwah, and only by 20 to 25 per cent. in Fatehpur. This comparison is sufficient to show that the standard of rent and revenue is still high in Fatehpur, and amply justifies the reduction in the assessment made at the sixth settlement.

The new revenue is payable (1) for the autumn harvest in two instalments due respectively on 5th December and 1st January ; (2) for the spring harvest in one instalment on June 1st. The rents of occupancy tenants are due to the landlords 21 days before the several instalments of revenue are due.

The cost of the settlement amounted to Rs. 569,926-15-6, and it lasted from the beginning of 1871 to the end of 1877. It has been confirmed by Government for 30 years.

The following statement, compiled from the Board's yearly reports, shows the amount, collections, and balances of land-revenue since the present settlement has been applied to the whole district :—

	Demand.	Collections.	Balance.	Particulars of balance.			Nominal.
				In train of liqui- dation.	Doubtful	Irrecover- able.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			Rs.
1878-79	1,307,506	1,307,388	118	...	...	...	118
1879-80	1,310,011	1,309,376	635	...	...	...	635
1880-81	1,309,520	1,123,595	185,925	184,767	...	...	4,159

The following table taken from the *Settlement Report* shows the transfer of land during the currency of the fifth settlement.

Alienations. There is no record of the prices realised in tahsíl Fatehpur from 1840 to 1857, so the columns relating to price have been left blank for that period :—

Transfers from 1840 till 1857.

Mode of transfer.	Area.	Price.	Revenue.	Average price per acre.	Number of years purchase of revenue.
	Acres.		Rs. a. p.		
Private sale	290,532	...	403,899 10 6	...	...
Sold by order of court ...	135,932	...	183,234 4 10	...	...
Sold for arrears of revenue,	54,621	...	66,185 4 0	...	...
Total ...	481,085	...	653,319 3 4	...	...

Transfers from 1858 till end of settlement.

	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Private sale	96,089	1,024,118 1 0	139,570 7 11	10 10 6	7.3
Sold by order of court ...	24,247	237,198 1 0	36,338 12 6	9 12 6	6.5
Sold for arrears of revenue,	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	120,336	1,261,316 2 0	175,909 4 5	10 7 8	7.2

Total of both periods.

	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.		
Private sale	386,621	...	543,770 2 5	...	...
Sold by order of court ...	160,179	...	219,573 1 4	...	...
Sold for arrears of revenue,	54,621	...	66,185 4 0	...	...
Total ...	601,421	...	829,528 7 9	...	...

The following table, also taken from the *Settlement Report*, shows the percentage alienated in each parganah, and the value of land, except in parganahs Fatehpur and Haswa, for which, as explained above, the full figures are not available for each period and for the whole term :—

Parganah.	Percentage alienated.	Years of purchase of revenue of first period.	Years of purchase of revenue of second period.	Years of purchase of revenue of whole term.
Fatehpur	43.7	...	8.0	...
Haswa	30.3	...	11.0	...
Tappa Jār	31.2	1.5	3.1	2.4
Hiudki	40.8	2.3	8.6	3.5
Kātia Gunir	31.7	1.9	9.7	2.7
Kora	77.2	2.6	6.4	3.6
Ghāzipur	132.0	1.5	4.4	1.8
Āyāh Sāh	85.2	3.2	8.7	4.1
Mutaur	75.6	1.6	2.6	2.1
Fkdāia	70.3	3.1	7.7	3.8
Dhāta	59.5	7.3	18.1	9.0
Hathgāon	41.5	6.3	11.8	7.0
Kotila	37.3	5.6	12.5	8.0
District	59.4	...	7.2	...

The following statement will show the private alienations that have taken place in each tahsil since the present revenue was imposed on the whole or a portion of it :—

PRIVATE ALIENATIONS.										
Year.	Revenue-paying lands.					Revenue-free lands.				
	Number of cases.	Area in acres.	Aggregate land-revenue in rupees.	Price realised in rupees.	Average price of land per acre.	Number of cases.	Area in acres.	Estimated land-revenue in rupees.	Price realised in rupees.	Average price of land per acre.
					Rs. a. p.					Rs. a. p.
ΕΛΛΗΝΙΚΗ	1875-76 ...	84	4,132	3,283	4,365	1 0 10	...	...	...	...
	1876-77 ...	79	7,831	6,099	32,386	4 2 4	...	...	...	...
	1877-78 ...	74	5,384	4,181	32,261	5 15 10	1	2	30	15 0 0
	1878-79 ...	93	5,123	3,666	37,720	7 5 6	...	...	...	...
	1879-80 ...	99	9,241	6,650	47,230	5 1 9	4	54	15	454
	1880-81 ...	147	7,015	5,231	61,388	8 12 0	12	199	215	1,353
	1881-82 ...	95	7,025	5,028	56,314	8 0 3	9	187	124	1,390
	1875-76 ...	3	71	100	1,367	19 4 1	...	...	...	...
	1876-77 ...	20	1,117	1,963	30,217	27 0 10	...	...	...	...
	1877-78 ...	21	1,599	1,687	16,310	10 3 2	1	40	725	18 2 0
	1878-79 ...	43	2,127	3,759	33,959	15 15 6	1	34	390	76 7 6
	1879-80 ...	23	1,355	1,599	13,009	9 9 7	...	...	...	...
	1880-81 ...	17	1,731	2,609	17,276	9 15 8	1	2	6	75
	1881-82 ...	29	2,422	2,271	20,314	8 6 2	5	60	43	675
	1876-77 ...	56	2,256	3,861	36,839	16 5 3	...	...	...	...
	1877-78 ...	31	1,743	2,076	18,377	10 8 1	...	...	...	...
	1878-79 ...	20	825	1,370	10,721	13 15 11	...	...	...	...
	1879-80 ...	33	1,059	1,311	12,836	12 1 11	...	...	...	...
	1880-81 ...	22	822	1,247	11,125	13 8 7	...	...	...	...
	1881-82 ...	31	2,871	3,620	4,875	14 9 4	...	...	...	...
	1876-77 ...	52	986	4,527	29,554	29 13 11	...	...	...	...
	1877-78 ...	55	1,130	3,389	30,933	27 6 10	...	...	...	...
	1878-79 ...	58	1,558	1,264	20,050	13 13 10	...	...	...	...
	1879-80 ...	53	969	1,391	16,621	17 2 5	...	...	...	...
	1880-81 ...	50	1,942	2,688	35,052	18 0 9	...	...	...	...
	1881-82 ...	15	1,269	1,856	24,961	19 1 0	...	...	...	...
	1877-78 ...	52	5,130	4,441	21,232	4 2 3	...	...	...	...
	1878-79 ...	52	5,536	4,792	37,462	6 12 3	...	...	...	...
	1879-80 ...	59	3,628	3,140	23,630	6 8 3	...	...	...	...
	1880-81 ...	74	2,878	2,491	17,480	6 1 2	...	...	...	...
	1881-82 ...	28	3,118	2,699	13,438	4 7 6	...	...	...	...
	1877-78 ...	70	10,004	1,501	13,062	1 4 10	...	...	...	...
	1878-79 ...	79	11,036	1,123	24,165	2 3 0	...	...	...	...
	1879-80 ...	52	9,131	1,545	20,957	2 4 9	...	...	...	...
	1880-81 ...	67	11,196	10,059	22,046	1 15 6	...	...	...	...
	1881-82 ...	66	10,773	1,983	18,102	1 10 10	...	...	...	...

The very great variation in the price of land sold within the limits of the tahsil shows that it is impossible to draw any conclusion from this statement as to the approximate value of land in any given tahsil, much less the district. There is nothing in the statement to show the quality of :—

would be the important item in framing a conclusion as to the average value of land. Nor can it be deduced from the statement that the low price realised for the land in some tahsils is the direct result of the pressure of a heavy revenue demand. The lowest average price per acre in each year from 1877 to 1882 was realised in tahsíl Khága. Yet during the currency of the previous settlement almost the highest average prices realised, were realised in the two parganahs (Hathgáon and Kotila) that compose it. The revenue, too, which during the penultimate settlement was felt to be less severe there than in other portions of the district, was reduced at settlement 4·5 per cent.

Intimately connected with the subject of alienations is the management of estates by the Court of Wards, in cases in which Government has stepped in to save ancestral landed property from being squandered. In the year ending September 30th, 1882, there were five estates in the district under the management of the Court of Wards. They were the Patti Sháh estate (normal income, Rs. 4,077; present indebtedness, Rs. 1,707); the Ahmadpur-Kusumbha estate (normal income, Rs. 500; at present, Rs. 2,266 to the good); Ata Husain Khán's estate (normal income, Rs. 6,862; present indebtedness, Rs. 3,370); the Bindaur estate (normal income, Rs. 13,106; present indebtedness, Rs. 16,197); and the Kásimpur estate (normal income, Rs. 36,416; present indebtedness, Rs. 46,158).

The following statement shows in percentages the distribution of property among the principal proprietary classes in each parganah and in the district at the time of settlement:—

Parganah.			Rájputs.	Brahmins.	Káyaths.	Daniás.	Khatáfs.	Kaláfs.	Kurmís.	Musalmaáns.
1.	Fatehpur	...	25·1	9·3	16·4	1·4	1·4	3·6	0·6	37·8
2.	Haswa ...	...	18·4	6·1	10·0	3·5	7·0	2·2	...	46·4
3.	Tappa Jár	...	12·1	7·1	9·3	4·0	1·0	3·5	1·9	55·1
4.	Bindki ...	...	48·2	21·8	6·5	1·5	8·8	4·7	0·7	7·4
5.	Kútia Gunir	...	67·3	5·3	10·3	2·0	...	2·6	0·3	12·1
6.	Kora ...	...	14·6	40·4	10·5	3·8	2·5	5·0	6·0	8·3
7.	Gházípur	...	32·9	13·4	14·6	...	0·1	2·0	0·7	26·5
8.	Áyáh Sáh	...	25·0	11·8	29·2	...	11·1	1·5	5·0	9·4
9.	Mutaur ...	...	42·5	26·8	7·6	...	...	...	0·3	22·2
10.	Ekdala ...	...	5·4	18·3	15·9	4·4	7·3	...	8·4	32·6
11.	Dhára ...	...	...	10·5	...	...	...	...	83·6	5·9
12.	Hathgáon	...	15·0	6·2	17·9	0·4	0·9	1·2	...	55·0
13.	Kotila ...	...	9·3	10·5	10·6	4·8	...	...	...	62·6
Total of district			20·8	16·3	12·6	2·4	2·6	2·1	5·5	33·2

This accounts for 95·5 per cent. of the proprietary body: the remaining 4·5 per cent. consist of Rastogís (1·1 per cent.), Gosáins (1·1 per cent.), Bháts (0·2 per cent.), Ahírs (0·2 per cent.), Lodhás (1·3 per cent.), Múráís (0·1 per cent.), and miscellaneous (0·5 per cent.).

The noticeable feature, which has been alluded to before, is the large percentage of land held by Musalmáns, especially when the small percentage of the total population that they form is considered. Hathgáon and Kotila are the homes of large Muhammadan settlements, whose ancestors came there three centuries ago. In Tappa Jár and Muttur many of the Muhammadan families are the descendants of ancestors who became apostates from Hinduism in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries.

The following statement¹ gives the number of villages held by the different classes at cession and shortly after the fourth settlement had been concluded:—

<i>Villages held at time of cession by different classes.</i>				<i>Villages held by different classes in 1840.</i>			
Rájputs	...	...	436	Rájputs	...	...	326
Brahmans	...	...	167	Brahmans	...	...	209
Muhammádans	...	...	608	Muhammádans	...	...	605
Káyaths	...	...	230	Káyaths	...	...	266
Bakkáls	...	...	0	Bakkáls	...	...	30
Ahírs	...	...	9	Ahírs	...	...	2
Kurmís	...	...	91	Kurmís	...	...	60
Rastogís	...	...	0	Rastogís	...	...	17
Lodhás	...	...	42	Lodhás	...	...	16
Gosáins	...	...	0	Gosáins	...	...	4
Government	...	...	0	Government	...	...	1
Kalwárs	...	...	0	Kalwárs	...	...	26
Eurasians	...	...	0	Eurasians	...	...	2
Bháts...	...	...	5	Bháts	...	...	9
Agarwálás	...	...	0	Agarwálás	...	...	2
Khatrís	...	...	0	Khatrís	...	...	36
Játs ...	...	...	1	Játs	...	...	4
Muráís	...	...	2	Muráís	...	...	1
Singraurs	...	...	13	Singraurs	...	...	2
Telís ...	...	...	1	Telís	...	...	2
Sunárs	...	...	0	Sunárs	...	...	1

This table shows that it was not till after the cession that the money-lenders began to acquire landed property in the district, but, since they once began to purchase land, they have continued to increase their possessions. The possessions of the Brahmans have increased more than those of any other class since the district became British territory.

The founder of the family now represented by Rája Lachhman Sinh, rája of Asothar, is said to have been Deogaj Sinh, who came from Khichidára in A.D. 1543, and married the daughter of the rája of Aijhi, to whose possessions he afterwards succeeded.

¹ *Statistical Report of Fatehpur*, by C. W. Kinloch, Esq., page 74.

power for 32 generations, when the then Rájá Ratan Sinh shared in the defeat inflicted on Rájá Jai Chand by Muhammad Sháháb-ud-dín Ghori. His son, Rájá Kuláng, and his brother Rájá Lachhman Sinh were killed with Prithvi Ráj at the battle of Mahoba. The family, however, continued to prosper for some generations till the head of the clan rendered assistance to Sher Khán in his revolt against Humáyún. The clan then, as had been mentioned before, incurred the vengeance of the emperor, and its power thenceforth declined. A final struggle for independence was made by them in the reign of Akbar, with whom they fought at Kálpi. Their leader, Harcharan Deo, was killed with many of his followers, and the clan never regained its power. The direct descendants of the old rájás have fallen into the position of ordinary zamíndárs, and the rája now owns only the halves of two villages. The title of rája is still, however, retained by the family, and the recollection of the past grandeur of the house secures for its head the respect of all the Rájputs of the district. The present rája is Lálá Shéo Rám Sinh, who was born in 1837: he has a son, Ratan Sinh, aged 19.

But though the Hindu branches of the family were thus ruined, there were some of the Gautams, who purchased temporary prosperity as a reward for their apostacy. After the defeat of Har Charan Deo, Bijai Sinh, brother of Rájá Drigpál Sinh, of Argal, embraced the Muhammadan faith, took the title of Bijli Khán, and, after defeating his brother, usurped his place. He built the fort of Kora, and the family prospered for four generations, until Khán Jahán disobeyed an order of the emperor, and was killed by his orders. The representative of this branch of the family is Farzand 'Ali Khán.

Bayar Sinh, another brother of Bijai Sinh, adopted the title of Bahádúr Khán, and his family became well-to-do, and built a fort at Garhi Jár, parganah Tappa Jár. His descendant became involved in a law suit with Bákar 'Ali Khán, and the result was that he lost the greater portion of his property. But a few villages now remain, and the property, which belongs to Ata Husáin Khán, is now under the management of the Court of Wards.

The ancestor of the family of Bákar 'Ali Khán, by name Saiyid Ikram-ud-Family of Nawáb Bákar 'Ali Khán. Originally came from Persia in company with the Emperor Humáyún. He was employed at the court of Akbar, and his great-grandson, Muhammad Taki, was employed under the Emperor Alamgir, and was in possession of extensive *jágírs*. The grandson of Muhammad Taki resigned his post, gave up his *jágírs*, and retired into private life. Nawáb Zain-ul-ábdín Khán, the son of this recluse, came to the Oudh court, and obtained the appointment of *ámil*

in the *tarbiat* of Kora and Kara. He also obtained the *talika* of Bindaur in the Tappa Jár parganah as a *jágir*. He was succeeded by his two sons Nawáb Bákar 'Ali Khán and Jáfar 'Ali Khán. The country governed by Bákar 'Ali Khán was nearly coterminous with the present Fatehpur district, and he transferred his headquarters from Kora-Jahánábád to Fatehpur. After the cession in 1801 he was retained as farmer of the district by the British Government for nine years. His extortions have been alluded to before, and at his death the estates confiscated by him were in part restored to the proprietors. His Bindaur *jágir* was also taken away, but leased to his brother Saiyid Muhammad Khán. It was assessed to revenue at the fifth settlement. The present holder of the title of Nawáb is Ahmad Husain Khán, son of Saiyid Muhammad Khán, who was born in 1826, and has a son, 'Ali Husain, aged 29. The present nawáb owns the whole or a part of six villages only.

In the village Kot and its neighbourhood in parganah Ekdala there is a colony of Muhammadans, whose family was founded by Malik Bhábar, a *rasúlár* in the service of Sultán Ala-ud-dín. The founder of the colony belonged to the Khokar tribe in Afghanistan, and the family has lived in the neighbourhood uninterruptedly for 700 years. Shaikh Ahmad Bakhsh Khán Bahádur, who lives at Badaiman, near Kot, and is an honorary magistrate, is connected with the family by marriage.

In Kasimpur, parganah Hathgáon, are settled the descendants of Saiyid Sálár Mas'úd Gházi, a nephew of Sultán Mahmúd of Ghazni. The first member of the family that settled in Hathgáon was Mír Kutb-ud-dín Sálár, who came in the reign of Ala-ud-dín as governor of the tract, and received a large grant of land. Till recently the estate of the family consisted of some 50 villages, which were held by the father and brother (Rustam 'Ali) of Chaudhri Ata Husain. The latter refused to acknowledge the legitimacy of Rustam 'Ali's children, or to share the property with them. Litigation between these parties followed, with the result that the Privy Council affirmed the legitimacy of the children of Rustam 'Ali. The estate of Chaudhri Ata Husain was almost entirely swallowed up in payment of the costs of the suit. The younger daughter of Rustam 'Ali has a minor son whose estate is at present under the management of the Court of Wards.

The zamindári form of tenure very largely predominates in the district. In 1851, out of 1,613 estates, 1,231 were held on a *zamín-dári*, 97 on a perfect *pattidári*, 268 on an imperfect

Proprietary tenures.

pattidāri, and 17 under a *bhaiyāchārā* tenure. At the time of settlement there were 2,145 estates held in each parganah as follows:—

Parganah.	Number of <i>zamindārī</i> estates.	Number of perfect <i>pattidārī</i> estates.	Number of imperfect <i>pattidārī</i> estates.	Number of <i>bhaiyāchārā</i> estates.
Fatehpur,	233	48	41	8
Haswa	157	40	21	2
Bindki	72	13	20	...
Kātia Gunfr	67	33	8	...
Tappa Jār	120	6	6	...
Kora	202	25	23	...
Ghazīpur	100	20	8	2
Mutaur	31	15	6	10
Āyāh Sāh	32	19	8	...
Hathgāon	262	37	31	6
Kotila	128	17	15	...
Ēkdala	126	34	35	...
Dhāta	38	17	5	...
Total	1,568	322	227	28

The great number of *zamindārī* estates is the result of the numerous sales that took place in the earlier years of British rule, by which the rights of many co-sharers in *pattidārī* villages were transferred to one auction-purchaser. There are but few large proprietors in the district. At the time of settlement 305 estates belonged to persons owning each more than one estate, 904 belonged to a single owner, or to bodies of less than six sharers, and 934 belonged to bodies of more than six sharers. In 1851 the average amount of land held by each proprietor was 70·2 acres, and the average revenue paid by each proprietor Rs. 99-3-10. Further sub-division of property took place before the last settlement proceedings, when the average revenue paid by each proprietor had fallen to Rs. 66·4, the average area of his land to 53 acres, and the average cultivated area to 27 acres. Properties had been least sub-divided in Tappa Jār and Fatehpur, and the number of petty sharers was largest in Kotila, Ēkdala, and Dhāta.

The amount of land held revenue-free in the district amounted in 1881 to only 709 acres, of which 610 were under cultivation.

In 1851 the number of proprietors cultivating was 14,402, and the quantity of land cultivated by them 74,279 acres; 52,713 cultivators with rights of occupancy cultivated 312,631 acres, and 31,623 tenants-at-will cultivated 118,114 acres. The average holding of each proprietor was 5·1 acres; of every tenant with rights of occupancy 5·9 acres; of every tenant-at-will 3·7 acres; and of all three classes together 4·9 acres.

Parganah.	Number of cultivating proprietors.	Average land cultivated by proprietor.	Number of cultivators.	Average land cultivated each cultivator.	Number of tenants.	Average land cultivated each tenant.
Fatehpur	1,141	6.1	9,630	4.8	5,012	2.6
Haswa	1,125	5.1	6,673	4.2	3,470	2.9
Tappa Jár	664	3.2	7,213	3.5	3,116	2.9
Bindki	1,500	3.4	4,913	3.8	2,401	3.1
Kútia Guuír	1,447	3.0	5,352	5.0	2,529	2.1
Kora	1,054	5.0	12,368	4.4	5,726	3.4
Ghāzipur	937	7.1	6,272	4.2	3,859	2.9
Ayáh Sáh	150	9.6	2,303	4.3	1,844	2.4
Mutnur	1,383	6.9	3,755	3.4	3,512	2.1
Ekdala	1,868	4.9	10,233	4.1	5,068	2.5
Dhāta	424	9.0	3,044	3.1	518	2.2
Hathgáon	1,520	3.8	10,840	4.1	4,439	2.7
Kotila	512	4.6	85,629	3.3	1,375	2.2
Total	13,745	5.0	86,225	4.0	42,869	2.7

In no district in the provinces is there a larger proportion of the land held by tenants with occupancy rights than in Fatehpur. This very satisfactory state of things is attributed by Mr. Patterson to three causes: (1) the absence of great and powerful landlords; (2) the fact that the tenants are generally powerful, and have been long in possession of their holdings; and (3) the fact that the revenue has always been so severe as to prevent the existence of any margin by which the rents could be enhanced. The greater number of occupancy tenants in the district owe the creation of their rights not to the legislation of the past twenty years, but to the fact that they are the yeoman occupiers of the soil, or their descendants, nine out of the thirteen parganahs of the

pur, Tappa Jár, Áyáh Sáh, and Dháta, tenants rents than tenants-at-will. An analysis of each by each class, carried out by the settle- i and Haswa, established the fact, which was e occupancy tenants held the greater propor- ne time the difference in the class of the soil nants was not sufficient of itself to account for rent cause has been the severe revenue with rate of rents, such as would enable only the aturally also those of old standing, to retain st entirely paid in cash.

lement Report (page 29) gives the results of an s made of the rents of parganahs Bindki and , with a view of ascertaining what, if any, was paid to caste in the determination of the rates of rent. The follow- g is the statement in which the results are shown :—

Parganah Bindki.

Caste.	Tenants with occupancy rights.			Tenants-at-will.			Total.		
	Area.	Rent.	Rate.	Area.	Rent.	Rate.	Area.	Rent.	Rate.
	Acres.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Brahmans ...	3,553	16,851 4 9	4 11 11	1,375	6,739 10 6	4 14 5	4,928	23,590 15 3	4 12 7
Thákurs ...	6,155	29,747 9 10	4 13 4	1,592	7,123 11 3	4 7 7	7,747	36,871 5 1	4 12 2
Kurmís ...	2,064	12,525 15 4	6 1 1	608	3,449 12 9	5 10 9	2,672	15,975 12 1	5 15 8
Lodhás ...	456	2,604 12 2	5 11 5	119	684 14 6	5 12 1	575	3 289 10 8	5 11 6
Ahírs ...	2,189	6,196 10 1	4 12 11	564	2,442 6 7	4 5 3	1,853	8,639 0 8	4 10 7
Káehhís ...	681	5,493 15 2	8 1 1	341	2,386 0 6	6 15 11	1,022	7,879 15 8	7 11 4
Musalmán's ...	262	1,265 11 9	4 13 4	160	945 13 3	5 14 7	422	2,211 9 0	5 3 10
Miscellaneous,	2 662	12,616 15 9	4 11 10	2,306	10,592 3 11	4 9 6	4,968	23,209 3 8	4 10 9
Total ...	17,122	87,302 14 10	5 1 7	7,065	34,364 9 3	4 13 10	24,187	1,21,667 8 1	5 0 6

Parganah Haswa.

Brahmans ...	4,169	19, 91 8 3	4 9 8	1,018	4,376 2 3	4 4 9	5,187	23 567 10 6	4 8 11
Thakurs ...	4,223	20,184 8 6	4 12 6	784	3,556 3 9	4 8 7	5,007	23,740 12 3	4 11 10
Lodhás ...	5,911	29,633 9 3	5 0 3	2,040	10,229 15 6	5 0 3	7,951	39,863 8 9	5 0 3
Ahírs ...	4,128	17,904 15 6	5 5 5	1,104	6,139 2 3	5 0 9	5,232	24,044 1 2	4 9 6
Muráís ...	1,771	11,141 9 3	6 4 5	485	2,909 13 6	6 0 0	2,956	14,051 6 9	6 3 8
Pásís ...	611	3,006 15 0	4 14 9	551	2,650 3 6	4 12 11	1,162	5,657 2 6	4 13 11
Musalmán's ...	1,859	7,900 3 3	4 3 11	1,149	4,831 15 0	4 3 3	3,008	12,732 2 3	4 3 9
Miscellaneous,	3,637	18,673 1 3	5 2 2	2,471	11,031 12 9	4 7 5	6,108	29,704 14 0	4 13 10
Total ...	26,309	1,27,636 6 3	4 13 7	9,602	45,725 4 6	4 12 2	35,911	1,73,361 10 9	4 13 3

The castes which supply the good cultivators, viz., the Kurmís, Káehhís, Muráís, and Lodhás, pay the highest rents in both parganahs, while the Brahmans

and Thákurs pay rents differing but little from those paid by the miscellaneous castes. Where Brahmans, Thákurs, or Musalmáns cultivate among other tenants, and do not preponderate in numbers, the rents paid by them assimilate to those paid by other classes of tenants. But where they are ex-proprietors, or descendants of proprietors, they hold at light rates, a state of things due not to their position as members of superior caste or classes, but to the recognition of the fact that they, or their ancestors, were once something better than tenants. The really important factor that enters into the fixing of the rate of rent on land held by a member of a particular caste, is the ability or inability of the tenant to make the most of his land. Thus Kurmís, Kúchhís, Muráís, and Lodhís pay the highest rates, because they are the best farmers, while Ahírs, who do not take particularly high rank on account of their caste, pay low rents, because they are not industrious cultivators. To this extent only does the element of caste affect the question, that the more industrious castes are also the mildest and most tractable, and would submit to a high rate of rent that would not approve itself to the more turbulent Brahmans, Thákurs, and Musalmáns.

The general condition of the people of the district is below that of the Condition of the culti- inhabitants of the neighbouring districts. The land-
vating classes. holders are almost all in debt, except those belonging to the money-lending castes, and a few of the Kurmís of Dháta. The tenantry, as a rule, live from hand to mouth, and three-fourths is the proportion of them, estimated by Mr. Patterson, to be in debt. The classes of tenants who are least involved are Muráís, Brahmans, Ahírs, and Kurmís. The standard of living of the majority of the cultivators is considerably below the average. They eat coarser food, own more feeble cattle, and have less to spend on warm clothes and other necessaries than the people of most other districts in the provinces.

The greater portion of exports from the district are conveyed by the rail-
Trade. way, on which there are five stations within the district at Khága, Bahrámpur, Fatehpur, Malwa, and Mauhár. There are no statistics to show in detail the goods transmitted from these stations. The river traffic mainly consists in the export of grain and cotton, and, in fact, the export of these kinds of produce is the only important export trade of the district.

The following statement, which will show the nature of the road traffic,
Road traffic. registered in 1880-81 (1) at Mauhár, on the East Indian Railway, on the road crossing the district from Bánda;

(2) at Bakewár, on the road connecting Kora with the local mart of Bindki; (3) at Kaurpur on the road connecting Fatehpur with Bindki; and (4) at Jamálpur and Husainganj, on the roads connecting Fatehpur with the Rái Bareli district, has been kindly supplied by the Director of Agriculture and Commerce :—

District.	Name and position of post.	Direction of traffic.	Long or short distance.	Weight of articles under class A.											Estimated weight of articles under class B.	Total of columns 15 and 16.
				Cotton.	Cotton goods.	Grains.	Metals.	Oil-seeds.	Provisions.	Salt.	Sugar.	Wood.	Miscellaneous.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
				Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Fatehpur.	Mauhár on Bindki.	From Bindki,	L. D.	8	601	618	12	122	170	457	287	288	680	3,295	50	3,335
	Shimálpur section of the Chilla Shimálpur road.	Ditto	.. S. D.	9	41	2,832	103	62	731	55	301	901	950	5,991	50	6,047
		To Bindki	.. L. D.	...	240	909	21	0	...	11	191	177	102	1,781	10	1,803
		Ditto	.. S. D.	...	49	2,102	87	12	59	...	47	932	403	3,720	17	3,737
	Bakewar on Kora.	From Kora	L. D.	1,612	492	5,139	293	2,927	829	153	670	884	3,753	16,661	927	17,539
	Bindki section of the Kora-Fatehpur road.	Ditto	.. S. D.	...	37	127	...	10	...	...	...	92	85	317	1	319
		To Kora	.. L. D.	110	837	49,506	1,709	362	147	2,764	4,822	343	3,511	63,269	1,090	64,359
		Ditto	.. S. D.	...	19	361	...	...	...	15	...	04	10	472	...	472
	Kaurpur on Bindki.	From Bindki,	L. D.	2,109	60	13,493	331	360	1,201	1,480	1,709	185	2,290	23,155	3,732	27,217
	Fatehpur section of the Kora-Fatehpur road.	Ditto	.. S. D.	143	44	6,681	5	814	212	125	666	661	1,067	10,146	4	10,150
		To Bindki	.. L. D.	72	3	30,490	491	6,572	67	1,002	6,789	284	13,024	60,707	456	61,253
		Ditto	.. S. D.	49	91	12,492	3	929	265	40	163	3,056	1,669	18,676	241	18,020
	Bakewar on Mauhár road.	From Bakewar.	L. D.	6,390	50	1,397	10	261	10	14	80	756	1,779	10,435	394	10,819
	Jamálpur on Bithaura road.	Ditto	.. S. D.	...	253	6,076	185	...	...	2,085	1,155	...	436	10,190	...	10,190
		To Bakewar,	L. D.	...	37	48	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	85	...	85
Ditto		.. S. D.	842	75	4,320	153	489	14	52	193	...	1,331	7,412	335	7,777	
Chhaunkha (Husainganj) on Fatehpur road.	From Fatehpur.	L. D.	...	...	3,633	1	30	40	95	311	340	1,002	5,512	71	5,585	
	To Fatehpur,	L. D.	...	2	7,111	54	67	189	1	525	68	1,319	9,795	115	9,910	
	Ditto	.. S. D.	3	2	4,221	3	9	17	2	151	7,688	0,553	21,672	560	22,232	
Dalaman on Fatehpur road.	From Fatehpur.	L. D.	8,284	121	6,384	640	63	431	1,127	928	37	2,219	20,262	186	20,448	
	Ditto	.. S. D.	4	591	3,528	184	3	22	333	230	44	379	5,320	6	5,326	
	To Fatehpur,	L. D.	...	31	0,550	338	1,519	949	...	940	918	12,767	29,930	1,709	28,639	
	Ditto	.. S. D.	...	628	1,905	167	159	92	0	49	1,290	1,392	5,678	30	5,708	

The district is most essentially an agricultural one, and its manufactures are most insignificant. The whips and hides of the parganah and city of Fatehpur are held in some estimation, and are exported in considerable quantities. A good deal of common cloth (*gazi* and *gárha*) is made by the villagers in the northern parganahs, and there is some manufacture of coloured cloths and chintzes. The cotton printing of Jáfarganj is held in good repute, and deservedly so. A kind of coarse blanket is made in parganah Hathgáon.

Fairs.

The following is a list of the chief fairs held in the district :—

Tahsil within which held.	Place where held.	Date.	Average approximate attendance.	Object.
Fatehpur ...	Tharān ...	April ..	3,000	Religious.
Ditto ..	Khousampur ..	September ..	5,000	Ditto.
Kara ...	Khagola ...	October ...	10,000	Ditto.
Ghazipur ...	Sakla ...	September ...	6,000	Athletic contests.
Kāla ...	Hathān ...	May, September, and October.	1,000 to 5,000	Religious.
Ditto ..	Dā'atpur ...	September ..	6,000	Ditto.
Ditto ..	Nabata ...	February, May, September, and October.	4,000 to 6,000	Ditto.
Khairatū ...	Ukhā ...	April and October,	6,000	Commercial.
Ditto ...	Dera Sābi ...	May ...	5,000	Ditto.
Ditto ...	Kishampur ...	October ...	10,000	Religious and commercial.
Kāliampur ...	Shiurajpur ...	Ditto... ..	50,000	Religious.
Ditto ...	Bladki ...	November ...	5,000	Ditto.

The only really important fair is that held at Shiurajpur in tahsil Kaliānpur at the *pūranmāsi* of Kārtik (October-November). The fair lasts four or five days, and is attended by people from the neighbouring districts and Oudh, as well as by the inhabitants of the surrounding villages. The religious portion of the fair consists in bathing in the Ganges, but a considerable amount of trading goes on as well. Horses, camels, bullocks, cows, cloth, and cotton stuffs of all kinds, and all the necessities and most of the luxuries of native life, can be bought. The fair is injuriously affected by its falling on the same day as the Bithūr fair in the Cawnpore district, and its popularity is on the wane.

Throughout the district there are villages in which markets are held from once to six times weekly. The principal markets of the district are Fatehpur itself, where a considerable trade

Markets.

in grain, hides, cattle, and clarified butter (*ghi*) is carried on ; Bindki, noted for its cattle market, and the great grain mart for the western side of the district ; and Hathgáon. Kbhága, Haswa, Husainganj, and Naraini, the grain markets on the eastern side.

The wages of smiths and carpenters vary from two ánas to three ánas a day.

Wages.

Brickmakers are paid from two ánas and six pies a day to four ánas, or at the rate of Rs. 25 for every hundred-

thousand bricks made. In the rural portions of the district these workmen are usually paid in kind.

The unskilled day-labourers are chiefly Koerís, Pásís, and Chamárs. When employed as field labourers they are usually paid in kind. If paid in money they receive from one ána and three pies to one ána and six pies a day ; if paid in kind they get from a ser and a quarter to a ser and a half of parched gram.

The women and children of Chamárs, Ahírs, Gadariás, Koerís, Pásís, Kurmis, Káchhís, Muráís, and Lodhás are largely employed in field labour. If paid in cash a boy or girl will earn nine pies, and a woman one ána a day.

In the following table are given the prices of the chief produce of the district in 1860, 1870, 1871, and 1882. The figures for 1871 are given, in addition to those for 1870, because the latter was an abnormal year, in which prices were extremely high :—

Articles.	Average weight sold for one rupee in			
	1860.	1870.	1871.	1882.
	Md. s. c.	Md. s. c.	Md. s. c.	Md. s. c.
Wheat ...	0 25 0	0 15 0	0 24 0	0 17 0
Barley ...	0 33 0	0 19 0	0 32 0	0 26 0
Rice ...	0 19 0	0 12 0	0 16 0	0 12 0
Birra (barley and gram mixed)	...	...	0 33 0	...
Gram ...	0 28 0	0 18 0	0 27 0	0 26 0
Cotton ...	0 4 0	0 2 8	0 2 9	0 3 0
Juár ...	0 34 0	0 20 0	0 28 0	0 32 0
Bájra ...	0 33 0	0 19 0	0 26 0	0 28 0

Mr. Patterson estimated that from 1840 to 1870 there was a general rise in prices of about 25 per cent. The rise in the district was not so great during this period as it was in other districts, not because prices are now lower in Fatehpur than elsewhere, but because they were formerly higher there than they were in other places. The introduction of railways and other improvements in communications have enabled other districts to export their produce, and destroyed the monopoly of exportation that Fatehpur formerly enjoyed with other districts of the lower Doáb by reason of its excellent road communications.

Money-lending and interest.

The current rates of interest are as follows:—

(1) In small transactions where an article is given in pawn as security three to six pies in the rupee *per mensem*, or $18\frac{1}{2}$ to $37\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

(2) In larger transactions with a mortgage on moveable property 18 to 24 per cent. The rate when the mortgage is on houses or lands varies from 12 to 24 per cent.

(3) For petty agricultural advances, the rate varies from about 18 to 30 per cent. when money is borrowed. When grain is borrowed the borrower has usually to repay at 25 per cent. if it is taken for six months, and 50 per cent. if taken by the year. Sometimes, though this is not usually the case, the grain borrowed by the cultivator for seed is calculated at the high price prevalent at seed-time, and he has to repay a much larger amount calculated on the price at harvest-time.

There are not large banking establishments within the district, and loans are chiefly made by village shop-keepers.

Before the cession the weights in use in the district were regulated by Measures of weight, the *sunwat* rupee of which 89 went to the *ser*. This length, time, and area. was the scale in use for retail purposes, but for wholesale transactions 96 of these rupees were reckoned to the *ser*. Another scale of weights, much in use in the neighbourhood of the Jumna, was regulated by a flat thin copper coin called the *chikna jumnapári*, and was as follows:—

20 *chikna jumnapári* = 1 *ser*.
5 *sera* = 1 *pánseri*.

2 *pánseris* = 1 *dhalika*.
4 *dhalikas* = 1 maund.

Subsequently to the cession the scale of weights varied considerably, the *ser* being in some places counted as equivalent to 100 *sunwat* rupees, and in others as equal to 96 *kaldar* rupees. Regulation VII. of 1833 established the

Government scale of weights, which is now in general use in the district on the basis of 80 *tolas* to the *ser*.

The Kalwárs generally sell spirituous liquors by measure. The four measures used by them are as follows:—

1 *burni* = $\frac{1}{4}$ of a *ser*.

1 *kunda* = 6 *burnis*.

1 *gaili* = 8 *burnis*.

1 *jorkatti* = 24 *burnis*.

In towns it is usual to sell spirits by the bottle, but such is never the case in villages. Oil sells by weight, when the quantity sold exceeds 2 *chhatáks*: if the quantity is less than this, it is sold in a measure called a *bela*, so called from its being made from the fruit of the wood-apple (*bel*).

The measures of distance in use by the uneducated inhabitants of the district are *kadam*, *khet*, *dori*, *goli*, and *kos*. These terms indicate what measure of distance it is intended to express by them, but they do not express any exact or uniform distance.

The day and night are divided into four watches (*pahárs*) each. Each *pahár* is one-fourth of the day or night, be it long or short. In each *pahar* there are three *ghantas*, and each *ghanta* is again sub-divided into three parts (*ghari*).

The old land measure, which was in use previous to the introduction of any settlement measuring chain was as follows:—

9 *mutis* = 1 *gaz* = $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet.

3 *gaz* = 1 *katta* = $7\frac{1}{2}$ feet.

20 *katta* = 1 *jarb* = 150 feet.

In parts of the district a rough form of measurement by pacing the ground, of which the unit of measurement was the pace (*kadam*), twenty going to the imperfect (*kachcha*) and sixty to the perfect (*pakka*) chain, was in use. The Government land measure at Mr. Timins' settlement was sub-divided as follows:—

3 *hari jau* = 1 inch.

12 inches = 1 foot.

3 feet = 1 yard.

44 yards = 1 chain (*jarb*) of 200 links.

The Fatehpur *blgha*, used as the unit of measurement at the survey of the current settlement, is only two-fifths of an acre, the chain being 132 feet.

The following statement, furnished by the accountant-general, shows

District receipts and the receipts and charges for the district for the expenditure. year 1882-83. The statement includes only the service heads, and it will be observed that some of them are blank. The table will, however, give a fair general idea of the income and expenditure of the district:—

Heads of receipts.	Rs.	Heads of charges.	Rs.
Land revenue ...	1,340,462	Interest on funded and unfunded debt. ...	...
Tributes and contributions ...	...	Interest on service funds and other works. ...	...
Excise on spirits and drugs ...	67,581	Refunds and drawbacks ...	4,966
Assessed taxes ...	15,495	Land revenue ...	156,257
Provincial rates ...	160,329	Excise on spirits and drugs ...	4,049
Stamps ...	55,090	Assessed taxes ...	96
Registration ...	6,443	Provincial rates ...	...
Minor departments ...	43	Stamps ...	420
Law and Justice ...	15,242	Registration ...	2,759
Police ...	4,290	Post-office ...	2,624
Education ...	1,127	Administration ...	...
Medical ...	436	Minor departments ...	...
Stationery and printing ...	162	Law and justice ...	33,367
Interest ...	1,376	Police ...	132,373
Receipt in aid of superannuation, retired, and compassionate allowances. ...	...	Education ...	20,352
Miscellaneous ...	1,246	Ecclesiastical ...	48
Irrigation and navigation ...	...	Medical services ...	14,379
Other public works ...	15,746	Stationery and printing ...	1,006
		Political agencies ...	28
		Miscellaneous and assignments under treaties and engagement. ...	8,212
		Superannuation, retired and compassionate allowances. ...	12,607
		Miscellaneous ...	1,094
		Famine relief ...	...
		Irrigation and navigation ...	...
		Other public works ...	635
		Loss by exchange ...	...
	1,685,066		395,172

The following is a statement of the position of the district financially

Local rates and local self-government. with reference to the measure of local self-government lately introduced :—The balance of local cess available

(1882-83) for local expenditure, after deducting further rate and percentage for canals and railways was Rs. 1,19,160. Of this, general establishments (district dák, lunatic asylums, inspection of schools, district sanitation, and Department of Agriculture and Commerce) required Rs. 11,600, leaving a balance of Rs. 1,07,560 available for expenditure on education, medical charges, and village watchmen. As this expenditure is normally estimated at Rs. 91,020, an apparent surplus of Rs. 16,540 exists. But on public works a normal expenditure of Rs. 43,140 is annually required, so that there is a real deficit (or excess of charges over receipts from local cess) of Rs. 26,600.

The district contains one municipality, viz., Fatehpur, and the following

Municipality and house-tax towns. house-tax towns, Bindki, Kora, Jahánabad, Jafarganj, Kishanpur, Husainganj, and Khajula. The figures

showing the income and expenditure of these towns will be given in the separate notices of them in Part IV.

The actual assessment of the income of the district at six pies in the rupee (calculated upon profits exceeding Rs. 500, for the purposes of the income-tax of 1870) during 1870-71 was Rs. 70,254. There were 1,181 incomes between Rs. 500 and Rs. 750 per annum, 260 between Rs. 750 and Rs. 1,000, 342 between Rs. 1,000 and Rs. 2,000, 155 between Rs. 2,000 and Rs. 10,000, and 16 between Rs. 10,000 and Rs. 100,000; total persons assessed, 1,954. The assessment in 1871-72 was Rs. 15,777, and the number assessed 718. In 1872-73 these were Rs. 12,839 and 416 respectively.

The license-tax levied under Act II. of 1878 yielded in 1882-83 a gross sum of Rs. 15,495. Refunds to the extent of Rs. 680 were made, and the cost of establishment was Rs. 96. The net produce of the tax was therefore Rs. 14,719. The incidence of the tax per 1,000 inhabitants was, in towns containing a population of over 5,000, Rs. 85-9, and the number of persons taxed per 1,000, 4; while, in smaller towns and villages, the incidence was Rs. 24, and the number taxed, one in a thousand. Fatehpur ranks 28th in the list of districts of the North-Western Provinces when judged by its net collections under Act II. of 1878.

Excise.

Excise collections, under Act X. of 1871, may be shown from 1876-77 to 1881-82 as follows:—

Year.	License fees for vend of opium.		Still-head duty.	Distillery fees.	Fees for license to sell native or Eng- lish liquor		Drugs.	Mudak and chaulia.	Tari.	Opium.		Fines and miscella- neous.	Gross receipts.		Gross charges.	Net receipts.
	Rs.	Rs.			Rs.	Rs.				Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		
1876-77	...	22,269	32	7,572	7,600	672	40	3,377	...	41,562	2,108	39,454				
1877-78	...	144	10,577	21	6,588	5,900	687	57	3,456	13	25,543	1,993	23,550			
1878-79	...	225	17,977	60	10,047	6,750	771	44	6,338	25	41,238	2,229	39,009			
1879-80	...	463	21,73	35	11,429	4,583	685	23	7,446	14	46,402	2,692	43,710			
1880-81	...	610	18,320	18	11,742	6,167	885	16	6,956	102	44,817	3,658	41,159			
1881-82	...	868	19,464	23	14,673	6,000	908	15	7,752	46	49,749	4,081	45,668			

Stamp duties are collected under the Stamp Act (I.) of 1879 and Court-fees Act (VIII). of 1870. The following table shows, for the same period as the last, the revenue and charges under this head:—

Stamps.

Year.			Hundi and adhesive stamps.	Blue and black document stamps.	Court-fee stamps.	Duties, penalties, and miscellaneous.	Total receipts.	Gross charges.	Net receipts.
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1876-77	...	...	432	7,680	30,769	94	38,975	645	38,330
1877-78	...	...	482	9,653	36,799	72	47,006	855	46,151
1878-79	...	...	385	10,608	39,163	57	50,213	923	49,290
1879-80	...	...	448	10,363	29,772	33	40,616	949	39,667
1880-81	...	...	414	12,537	33,699	291	46,941	860	46,081
1881-82	...	...	521	13,468	41,619	243	55,851	764	55,087

In 1881-82 there were 1,578 documents registered under the Registration Act (XV. of 1877), and the fees and fines collected on them amounted to Rs. 3,879-6-0. The expenditure on establishment and other charges amounted to Rs. 2,172. The total value of the property affected was Rs. 106,002-14-3, of which amount Rs. 65,683-1-7 represents immovable and Rs. 40,319-12-8 movable property.

Connected with the subject of judicial receipts and expenditure is the number of cases tried by the civil, criminal, and revenue courts. The revenue cases disposed of in 1880-81 (*i.e.*, the year ending 30th September, 1881), amounted to 2,862; and the criminal cases disposed of during the calendar year 1881, to 2,582. The local civil court is the munsifi of Fatehpur, but for purposes of civil jurisdiction the district is included in Cawnpore, and separate statistics of civil cases affecting this district cannot be readily obtained.

There is but one dispensary in the district, which is situated in Fatehpur itself. The total expenditure on it during 1882 was Rs. 2,929-1-2, of which 52·92 per cent. was defrayed by Government, and the remainder by subscriptions and interest on investments. The number of patients during the year was 5,397, of whom 3,434 were men, 809 women, and 1,154 children. Among them there were, besides one European, 20 Eurasians, 3,310 Hindús, 1,961 Muhammadans, and 105 belonging to other classes. The average daily attendance was 59·95, and the ratios of men, women, and children were respectively 40·38, 10·11, and 9·46. The number of major operations performed during the year was 50, and of minor operations 308.

The following table shows the principal causes of mortality during the past five years :—

Year.	Fever.	Small-pox.	Bowel complaints.	Cholera.	Other causes.	Total.	Proportion of deaths to 1,000 of population.
1878 ...	9,976	2,136	2,693	205	2,168	17,178	26·64
1879 ...	24,169	2,197	3,341	359	2,799	32,865	50·97
1880 ...	20,736	48	2,700	193	2,815	26,492	41·09
1881 ...	18,710	51	1,247	6	3,437	23,451	35·40
1882 ...	21,100	21	1,900	782	3,592	27,395	41·35

The fever ratios for the past 10 years have been 12·2, 9·7, 10·5, 13·0, 10·6, 15·5, 37·6, 32·0, 28·2, and 31·56. The cause of the increase in the mortality resulting from this disease has not yet been established, and the excessive mortality in 1882 is stated by the sanitary commissioner to be “an extraordinary circumstance.”

The ratio of deaths per 1,000 from small-pox in the district is shown for the last 10 years in the following table :—

1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.
0·8	4·6	0·6	0·3	...	3·2	3·3	...	...	...

The district has suffered generally less than most districts of the Doab from this disease, but in one or two years it has been severe.

The ratio of deaths per 1,000 from cholera during the past 10 years is as follows :—

1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.
1·0	...	0·6	1·4	...	1·3	0·5	0·2	...	1·2

The disease was severe in 1882, particularly in Fatehpur itself, Datauli, and Dabsaura.

The statistics of vaccination for the year 1882-83 show that 25,723 persons were successfully vaccinated by a staff of 14 vaccinators at a cost of Rs. 1,820.

The early history of Fatehpur is closely connected with that of Allahabad, and the materials at hand for the history of the district by itself are singularly scanty. The reasons are not hard to find. There are no large cities within the district; the tract which it comprises has almost always been out of the immediate neighbourhood of the seats of empire, and it has presented no attractions to the travellers, who have described the state of affairs at most of the great cities of northern India at the time of their respective travels. The district has always been an agricultural one, and though the ruins of many a small fort are evidence that it has been at times the scene of warfare of a certain kind, the disturbances that have occurred within it have been due to the feuds that have arisen between neighbouring clans, and have had but little connection with the general history of the country.

In pre-historic times the district would seem to have been under the sway of the Bhils, a race of non-Aryan aborigines. It then passed with the rest of the Doáb under the rule of the Yálu kings, and subsequently became a part of the kingdom of Kanauj.

It was made over, probably as a tributary state, to the ancestors of the present rája of Argal. There are no written annals of the family, from which the history of the period during which it ruled can be gathered. The family-tree of the rája, however, shows 34 generations between the time of Rája Ajai Chand of Kanauj, and that of Rája Jai Chand, the Ráthaur king, who successively fought with Rája Pirthi Ráj of Dehli and Muhammad Shaháb-ud-dín Ghori. During this period the Argal rájas must have been at least semi-independent over this tract of country, and the fact that they made such large grants of land to members of other friendly Rájput clans seems to be evidence of their complete independence. It would seem, indeed, that their power extended almost from Kanauj to the remote district of Gorakhpur. Rája Ratan Sinh of Argal shared the defeat that Muhammad Shaháb-ud-dín Ghori inflicted on Jai Chand on the Jumna, north of Etáwah, in 1094 A.D. This victory of the Patháns destroyed a great Indian monarchy, and paved the way for the incursion of the Muhammadans into Behár, and eventually into Bengal.

During the rule of the slave-kings at Dehli the district lay on the eastern border of their kingdom, and the annals of the period, which are wearisome and uninteresting, tell next to nothing of its history. The head-quarters of the local governor were at Kara,

to Allahabad. On the accession of the house of Khilji a revolt took place under Malik Chajju, a member of the late reigning family, against Jal-ud-din. The revolt was terminated by the defeat of the rebels near Kannauj, and the fief of Kara was bestowed on the able and ferocious Ala-ud-din. On the return of Ala-ud-din from his expedition to Deogir, which had been undertaken without the king's consent, a meeting was held at Kara between Ala-ud-din and his uncle, the king Jalal-ud-din. The old king met his nephew with the most generous intentions, but was most barbarously murdered in the midst of Ala-ud-din's army (A.D. 1295).

There is no record of the actual relations existing between the Mughal emperors and the rajas of Argal, though it seems certain that they, at all events after the restoration of Humayun, paid tribute to the emperors. They joined the victorious Afghans, Sher Shah, in 1540, and, on the return of the emperor Humayun to power in 1555, they paid the penalty of their revolt. The kingdom of the Gantam rajas was finally destroyed by the subadar of Akbar, who defeated Raja Harcharan Deo of Kalpi. The fortress of the rajas was razed to the ground, and all semblance of their independence passed away. With the removal by Akbar of the seat of government from Delhi to Agra, the Doab became of more political importance than before.

In 1658 Aurangzeb met his opponent Shuja' at Khajurha. The battle that resulted was one of the bloodiest ever fought in India. It resulted in the defeat of Shuja', the capture of 114 of his guns, and the dispersal of his army. But Aurangzeb was unable to follow up his victory, and had to retire on Agra.

During the reigns of the immediate successors of Aurangzeb the power of the rajas of Asothar was being consolidated. In the fifteenth year of Muhammad Shah's reign (A.D. 1734), Jagu, Araru, or Udaru—for he is called by all three names—of Kora-Jahanabad, a member of the Asothar family, revolted, and defeated and killed Jan Misar Khan, the local governor of Kora. A large force, said to have consisted of 10,000 horse, was sent against the rebel from Delhi, and he was expelled from the district. Bhagwant Rai, who, according to some accounts, is identical with Araru, and according to some was his son, appears to have regained possession of the siba of Kora. He called in the Marhattas to his aid, and in 1736 Baiji Rao advanced and overran the Lower Doab. In 1737 Baiji Rao made his celebrated march on Delhi, and his equally rapid retreat. In the same year a force was sent against Bhagwant Rai under the leadership of Kamr-ud-din.

Bhagwant Rái shut himself up in the fort at Gházipur, and the Dehli force had to return without effecting its object. The leader of the Patháns of Fatehgarh, Muhammad Khán Bangash, was left behind to prosecute the siege of Gházipur, but on receiving a money contribution, he consented to raise the siege. For some years more Bhagwant Rái continued, with the aid of the Marhattas, to defy the emperor till a force was sent under Burhán-ul-Mulk, the governor of Kora. Bhagwant Rái made a sally from Gházipur, which was at first successful, but he was defeated and killed. Another account is to the effect that his death was effected through treachery. At all events the opposition on the part of his family to the emperor ceased, and his successor became a subservient ally of the court of Dehli.

In 1750 the Rohillas from Farukhabad overran the district, and they in turn

Conquered by the nawáb were expelled in 1751 by Safdar Jang, the wazír of wazír of Oudh.

the Emperor Ahmad Sháh. The emperor was deposed in 1754, and Safdar Jang, who had been holding the country on his own account, died almost immediately afterwards, and was succeeded by his son Shuja'-ud-daula. The country remained under the latter while the struggle between the Marhattas and Ahmad Sháh Duráni was being fought out. Hostilities between the English and Shuja'-ud-daula shortly afterwards broke out, resulting in the defeat of the latter at Baksár in 1765. His defeat at Baksár was followed in the same year by his final overthrow at Jajman on the Ganges, where he and the Marhattas were utterly routed. They fled and plundered Kora, but the nawáb wazír realised that his best policy was to throw himself on the mercy of the English. At this time Lord Clive arrived in India, and it suited his policy of establishing Sháh 'Álam as a puppet emperor, with all the real power in the hands of the British, to allow Shuja'-ud-daula to retain possession of Oudh. The settlement was made in 1765 at Allahabad by

The district ceded to the Lord Clive, Sháh 'Álam, and Shuja'-ud-daula. Under emperor.

this agreement Kora and Allahabad were ceded to the emperor "as a royal demesne for the support of his dignity and expenses." In 1772 Sháh 'Álam was a prisoner in the hands of the Marhattas, to whom he made over the fief of Kora and Allahabad. This was held by the British

Government to amount to a forfeiture of his rights, District sold to the nawáb wazír of Oudh. and by the treaty of the 1st of May, 1775, it was made over to the nawáb wazír of Oudh for 50 lákhs of rupees.

As the nawáb of Oudh was always in arrears with tribute, an arrange-

Ceded to the British Government. ment was eventually made that he should cede Allahabad and Kora in commutation of the tribute, and on the

conclusion of this agreement, on 10th November, 1801, the tract of country, of which the Fatehpur district consists, passed into the hands of the British. The district was, however, not formed till 1826, up to which date parganah Kora was included in the Cawnpore district, and the remaining parganahs in the district of Allahabad. In 1814 the first step towards the formation of a new district was taken by the establishment of a joint-magistracy at Bithaura on the Gauges. The situation, however, was found to be very inconvenient, and the site of the station was removed to Fatehpur in 1825. In

1826 the district of Fatehpur was established, and has
 Formation of the present district. consisted ever since of the thirteen parganahs then transferred to it. Between the cession of 1801 and the mutiny of 1857 the district enjoyed a period of peace broken only by the revolt of Daniapat, alluded to in the history of the rājās of Asothar.

On the 15th of May, 1857, the news of the tragedies that had occurred at
 Dehli and Meerut reached Fatehpur, and on the 23rd
 The Mutiny. of May information was brought that the detachment of the 9th Bengal Infantry, stationed at Aligarh, had left for Dehli. Reliance had been placed on the fidelity of this regiment, and it was felt, when the news of its defection came, that it was high time to send away the ladies and children from Fatehpur. They were accordingly sent off at once to Allahabad. On the 26th and 27th of May, three companies of the 56th Native Infantry arrived from Banda. The greater portion of this force marched under three English officers towards Cawnpore, and a treasure guard, under the command of a native officer, went on to Allahabad with some treasure. On the 4th of June a letter was received from Cawnpore to say that mutiny was expected to break out there, and on June 6th exaggerated rumours of the mutiny at Benares were circulated in the bāzār, while heavy firing, heard in the afternoon from the direction of Cawnpore, showed that the work of mutiny had begun there. Up to this time the district had been remarkably quiet, and there had even been a diminution in the amount of ordinary crime committed. The post had, indeed, been interrupted for two days, but this was no uncommon thing, and there were also rumours that some landholders of bad character had been collecting ammunition and assembling bands of retainers. Though considerable excitement was created in the town on hearing the report of the firing from Cawnpore, nothing was done that night. On the morning of the 7th June the treasure-party of the 56th Native Infantry, consisting of some 70 men, with 25 sawārs, returned from Allahabad. Mr. J. W. Sherer, the magistrate, had with him some 800 matchlock men, furnished by zamíndárs of the district, and these

were divided into two parties to control, if possible, the sepoy of the 56th. There was also the jail guard, consisting of some 70 or 80 men, and a guard of the 6th Native Infantry on the Government treasure. The Europeans, with the exception of Mr. Tucker, the judge, who insisted upon living at his own house, and sleeping by the treasure guard, were all collected at the house belonging to Mr. Edmonstone. This was barricaded and rendered as effective for purposes of defence as possible. The sepoy of the 56th Native Infantry proceeded on arrival to parley with the guard of the 6th Native Infantry at the treasury, but the native officer in command of the latter, prompted not by zeal on behalf of Government, but by fear of the consequences if he allowed any soldiers but those of his own regiment to obtain the treasure threatened to fire on them. They then moved off, looted the treasure at the tahsili of Kaliánpur, and set out for Cawnpore. On the 8th disquieting rumours of events at Allahabad and Cawnpore were circulated, and news arrived of the plunder of the tahsili at Khága by some mutineers, who were said to be marching on Fatehpur. Nothing, however, happened on that day, and the ordinary business was transacted as usual. On the 9th of June the bad characters of the city attacked the jail, and were fired upon by the guard. The fire was, however, purposely misdirected, and not a single shot took effect. The post-office, dákbungalow, and one or two private houses were then burnt by the mob. An attempt was also made to rob the treasure at the opium godown, but it was frustrated by Mr. Tucker with a few of the jail guard. After midday Hikmatullah, deputy collector, visited the house, where the Europeans (numbering 11) were living, accompanied by 200 roughs, chiefly Muhammadans. His ostensible object was to offer the services of these men in defence of the Europeans; but there can be little doubt that he came in order to see what preparations for defence had been made, and what the strength of the little garrison was. On this day the transaction of business at the public offices was intermitted for the first time, and as news was received from Banda that that district was quiet, the Europeans resolved to leave Fatehpur, and accordingly set out for Banda at 10 P.M. on the evening of the 9th. Mr. Tucker resolved to stay behind at Fatehpur, and paid for his devotion with his life on June 10th. The district was then given up to the tender mercies of the mutineers.

The recovery of the district was made by General Havelock, who left Allahabad on July 6th, with about 1,200 European infantry, 150 Sikhs, and 20 to 25 volunteer cavalry. The departure of this force from Allahabad became known at Cawnpore, and on July 11th a force of mutineers left that place with the object of checking Havelock's

Recovery of the district.

advance. On July 11th the British force reached Khága, and found the place deserted. The *thána* was re-established, and a *thánadar* appointed. The force pressed on with the object of catching up Major Renaud, who had gone on with a smaller force of European and Sikh infantry, two guns, and about 80 irregular cavalry. The forces amalgamated at midnight, and by 7 A.M. had reached Bilanda, about four miles from Fatehpur. The rebels began to attack soon after, but owing to the land on both sides of the road being under water, they advanced their guns down the Grand Trunk Road in rows of two or three at a time. The artillery fire of the British drove them back into Fatehpur, and by midday they had been cleared out, and the English force had encamped a short distance on the Cawnpore side of Fatehpur. The rebels had received information that Havelock's force was a very weak one, and had attacked with confidence. The whole of their artillery, consisting of 12 Government guns, was captured. The town of Fatehpur was given up to plunder, the inhabitants having all deserted it, and the country-people having come in in crowds from the neighbourhood, under the pretence that they were the Europeans' servants, with the object of looting. After the evacuation of the city, the volunteer cavalry were sent out to reconnoitre on the left and the irregular cavalry on the right. The latter, meeting a party of rebel cavalry, refused to face them, and finally took to flight. For this dastardly conduct the irregular cavalry was disbanded on the 14th July. The British force marched again on the 12th, and reached Kaliánpur on the 14th. On the 15th they found the enemy posted at Áung with entrenchments on the road, and with the infantry protected by walled gardens. Under cover of the musketry fire the rebel cavalry tried to outflank the English force and attack the baggage guard, but they were beaten off, and the village was taken without much difficulty. The rebels then took up a position on the Pándú river with two guns, the fire of which was directed straight down the road. The infantry, however, moving up on the flanks of the rebels, dislodged the gunners by their fire, and the enemy, after a feeble attempt to destroy the bridge, fled in confusion, leaving the guns behind. The force stayed there till the night of the 15th, and the next day marched on towards Cawnpore, with the history of which district its subsequent exploits are connected. After the battle of Cawnpore, Fatehpur was placed under the command of Brigadier-General Caribon, with the Madras brigade. He joined his command on December 12th, and a few days before a small force, under Colonel Barker, R.A., had made a raid and expelled the most disloyal of the villagers from the district. These combined with mutineers from Gwáliár, Jháná, and Bandaikhand; and General Caribon

accordingly marched with a small force along the Cawnpore road. Turning to the west towards Kālpī he eventually occupied Bhognipur, and the rebel leaders were forced to recross the Jumna. General Carthew advanced to Sinkazōra, and thence returned *viâ* Cawnpore to Fatehpur. The district, however, remained subject to frequent raids from the rebels, and it was found necessary to form a movable column to patrol the country lying between the Ganges and the Jumna. It was not till the fall of Lucknow placed an overwhelming force at the disposal of the commander-in-chief, while Sir Hugh Rose's force simultaneously advanced on the Doāb, that the district resumed its peaceful state. The peace that then followed has never been broken.

GAZETTEER

OF THE

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES.

FATEHPUR DISTRICT.

PART IV.

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The above list contains the names of all places containing a population of over 2,000, or which are entitled to notice on other grounds. The latitudes and longitudes have been kindly supplied by Mr. H. Cole, B.A., Deputy Superintendent, Trigonometrical Survey. Unless otherwise stated, the population given is invariably that recorded at the census of 1891.

The population of the parganah recorded in 1872 was 17,203 (8,254 females), and was almost identical with that of 1881, which was 17,155 (8,393 females). The Hindu population of the latter census was composed of Brahmans, 1,568 (728 females); Rájputs, 1,277 (576 females); Baniás, 677 (335 females); and "other Hindu castes," 12,789 (6,327 females). Of Muhammadans there were Sunnis 843 (426 females), and Shiás 1 (female). There were no Christians, Sikhs, or Jains. Classified according to occupation, 114 were returned as zamíndárs, 5,036 as cultivators, and 12,005 as of other occupations. The most numerous classes are Kurmís, Chamárs, Brahmans, and Ahírs. The number of the population to each square mile is 428.

The parganah, which derives its name from the names of the villages Á'yáh and Sáh, was one of the original maháls composing sarkár Kara. Its physical features are somewhat similar to those of parganah Fatehpur, and it consists chiefly of tracts of loam and clay. Water is, however, further from the surface than it is in Fatehpur, and the *jhils* do not retain water so constantly as they do in that parganah. The whole parganah is removed from the influence either of the Ganges or the Jumna, and it consequently ranks considerably higher as regards fertility than do the other two parganahs, which, with it, compose the tahsil of Gházipur.

The Fatehpur and Bánda metalled road runs through the parganah, and a good unmetalled road runs from west to east, joining the Bánda road, after it has passed through the parganah, in parganah Mutanr. The tahsil head-quarters at Gházipur are connected with Bahúa by another road.

In the north of the parganah water is met with at 30 feet from the surface. There is good irrigation from masonry wells, tanks, and *jhils*. The water in the latter is, however, apt to fail before the spring crop has been sufficiently irrigated. There is very little irrigation from earthen wells.

The prevalent soils are irrigated and unirrigated loam (*dúmat*), and clay (*matiyár*); at the settlement they covered respectively 31.5 per cent., 40.5 per cent., and 21.9 per cent. of the cultivated area. The other soils cover less important areas.

The autumn and spring crops were respectively cultivated at settlement on 48.2 and 51.8 per cent. of the total cultivated area. The prevalent crops in the autumn are rice and *juár*, covering respectively about 23 and 16 per cent. of the cultivated area. For the spring

harvest *birra* (barley and gram mixed) is sown over one-third, while gram and wheat occupy about 11 and 5 per cent. respectively of the whole area for both harvests.

Landholders and their tenures. The proprietary classes and the percentages of the whole parganah they respectively owned were as follows at settlement :—

Káyaths ...	...	27·6 per cent.	Rastogís ..	...	5·8 per cent.
Rájpúts "...	...	26· "	Kurmís ...	...	5·1 "
Brahmánas...	...	12·1 "	Kaláls ...	...	1·6 "
Kha'ris ...	...	11·4 "	Ahírs ...	...	0·7 "
Musalmáns	...	9·6 "	Lodhás ...	...	0·1 "

The *zamíndári* tenure is the most common in the parganah. The number of estates (*mahál*) is 62.

Proprietors cultivated at settlement 10·8 per cent. of the cultivated area as *sír*; tenants with rights of occupancy cultivated 61·8 per cent.; and tenants-at-will 27·4 per cent. The cultivating proprietors are chiefly Rájputs, Káyaths, Kurmís, and Brahmans; the chief occupancy tenants Rájputs, Kurmís, Brahmans, Ahírs, and Lodhús; and the chief tenants-at-will Kurmís, Brahmans, and Rájputs. The rental assumed at settlement for purposes of assessment, including all village assets, was Rs. 81,217. The recorded rent-roll now stands at Rs. 71,746.

After the cession the parganah was till 1809 managed by Nawáb Bákar 'Alí Khán, who received 10 per cent. of the collections. Fiscal history. The successive assessments made by the British Government have been as follows.—

1st settlement (1801).	2nd settlement (1805).	3rd settlement (1808).	4th settlement (1812).	5th settlement (1840), after revision.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
40,986	33,588	37,015	40,135	41,675

The assessment of 1840 did not press on this parganah anything like so heavily as it did on parganahs Mutaur and Gházípur, and in consequence the value of land was always much higher in Áyáh Sáh than in those parganahs. The result of the last settlement was a decrease of 3·7 per cent. in the revenue, which now stands at Rs. 40,068. The incidence on the cultivated acre of the revenue assessed at the penultimate settlement was Rs. 2-13-0: it is now Rs. 2-8-10.

Bahrámpur.—Village in parganah Haswa, tahsíl Fatehpur, distant $13\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Fatehpur. Latitude $25^{\circ}49'19''$; longitude $81^{\circ}1'31''$. Population 953 (442 females). There is a railway-station and an imperial post-office.

Bahúa.—Village in parganah Áyúh Sáh, tahsil Gházipur, on the Banda road, 13 miles from Fatehpur and 7 from Gházipur. Latitude $25^{\circ}-50'-38''$; longitude $80^{\circ}-41'-17''$. Population 2,412 (1,193 females), prevailing caste Kurmís. There is a police outpost and an encamping-ground for troops. A bi-weekly market is held here.

Bilanda (or Sarái Saiyid Khón).—Village in parganah Haswa, tahsil Fatehpur, situated on the Grand Trunk Road about 4 miles from Fatehpur. Latitude $25^{\circ}-48'-20''$; longitude $80^{\circ}-59'-54''$. Population 1,680 (820 females), prevailing caste Lodhís. The village, though called Bilanda, is situated partly in Sarái Saiyid Khón and partly in Chak Barári. The original name of the latter portion was Mohsinábád, so called from Mohsin, son of Alamgir, and afterwards Sultán Muhammad Muazzim Sháh, whose tutor was connected with the place. The village is said to have derived its present name from Saibuland Khán, who lived in the time of Muhammad Sháh. There is a police outpost, an imperial post-office, and a good market. The village was the scene of the action fought between the British troops under General Havelock and the rebels previous to the recapture of the town of Fatehpur.

Bindki.—North-Western parganah of tahsil Kaliánpur; bounded on the north by the Ganges, on the east by parganah Kútia Guáir, on the west by the Cawnpore district, and on the south by parganahs Tappa Jár and Kora.

The total area according to the latest official statement (1881) was 89.5 square miles, of which 49.5 were cultivated, 15.6 cultivable, and 24.4 barren: the whole area paying Government revenue or quit-rent. The amount of payment to Government, whether land-revenue or quit-rent (including, where such exists, water-advantage, but not water-rates) was Rs. 87,610; or, with local rates and cesses, Rs. 102,155. The amount of rent, including local cesses, paid by cultivators was Rs. 139,496.

In 1872, the population was recorded as 40,648 (18,856 females). In 1881, it had increased to 44,351 (21,328 females). The Hindu population at the latter census consisted of Brahmans, 7,138 (3,602 females); Rájputs, 6,574 (2,887 females); Baniás, 1,762 (826 females); and "other castes," 26,198 (12,705 females). There were 2,670 (1,302 females) Sunnís, and 9 (6 females) Shíás, among the Muhammadan population. There were no Christians, Sikhs, or Jains. Classified according to occupation, there were 822 zamíndárs, 10,420 cultivators, and 33,109 persons of other occupations. The most numerous classes are Brahmans, Rájputs, Chamárs, and Ahírs. The number of the population to the square mile is 515.

The pargana was formerly called *Kirappur Saman*, the name being derived, it is said, from the Gannam rāja *Kirān Sīn*. When it took its present name, which is popularly derived from the name of *Banlaji Shihā*, the spiritual adviser of this rāja is not known. It was one of original members of *Barhā Kora*.

The *Pāndi* forms part of the western boundary of the pargana, flowing north and east from the *Cawnpore* district till it falls into the *Ganges* at *Sikandarpur*. It is twice bridged within the pargana at places where the *East Indian Railway* and the *Grand Trunk Road* severally cross it. Along the banks of the *Pāndi* and *Ganges*, the country is considerably broken up into ravines, containing wild pig and wolf. The soil of the highlands along the *Ganges* and *Pāndi* is light and sandy. There is a small tract of *tamā* in the bed of the *Pāndi*, and a much larger and richer one along the *Ganges*. The rest of the pargana is formed of *āmāt* with clay beds, and large *dhār* plains near the loam tracts. The watershed of the *Dubb* is within three or four miles of the *Ganges*, and the drainage of the rest of the pargana finds its way to the *Bind* or the *Jālā* of the *Fatehpur* pargana. Over 7 per cent. of the total area of the pargana and 4.2 per cent. of its cultivable area is occupied by groves.

The *Grand Trunk Road* and the *East Indian Railway* run parallel to each other through the centre of the pargana. A station of the latter at *Machār* is connected with the *Ganges* and *Jumna* by good metalled roads, running straight through the pargana. The old imperial road connecting *Bindā* with *Kora* and *Fatehpur* runs through the southern portion of the pargana from east to west. There are unmetalled roads connecting the different parts of the pargana with each other and with the taluk head-quarters.

At the time of settlement there were 432 masonry wells irrigating 3,300 acres, and 1,675 earthen wells irrigating 3,509 acres. Water is found at no very great distance from the surface, except in the high lands near the *Ganges*, where it lies at between 40 and 50 feet below the surface.

The most prevalent soil is loam (*āmāt*), which irrigated and unirrigated covers half the cultivated area of the pargana. There are also large areas of sandy soil (*barā*) and sandy loam (*lāpā*).

Autumn crops were grown on 41.2 per cent., and spring crops on 51.3 per cent. of the cultivated area at the last settlement. The principal autumn crops are *jāt*, cotton, and rice; the

latter staple is, however, less cultivated than it is generally in the district. Sugar-cane is grown on 3·5 per cent. of the cultivated area. *Birra* barley and gram), *gojai* (wheat and barley), and gram sown by itself, cover about 37, 7, and 6 per cent. of the cultivated area respectively.

Landholders and their tenures.

At settlement the proprietary rights within the parganah were held as follows :—

Proprietors.	Percentage.	Proprietors.	Percentage.
Rájputs ...	... 47·7	Ahírs ...	... 0·9
Brahmans ...	... 21·7	Kurmís ...	... 0·6
Musalmáns ...	... 10·3	Káyaths ...	... 7·6
Khatrís ...	... 7·5	Baniás ...	... 0·5
Kaláls ...	... 3·2		

Of the 105 estates, 72 were held under the *zamíndári*, 13 under the perfect *pattidári*, and 20 under the imperfect *pattidári* tenures. Fifteen estates were owned by proprietors owning more than one estate, 24 by one owner or less than six sharers, and 66 by proprietary bodies of over six sharers. There are now 148 estates.

The percentage of the land cultivated as *sír*, by tenants with rights of occupancy, and tenants-at-will was 15·4, 62·8, and 21·8 respectively. The *sír* cultivation was almost entirely in the hands of the Brahmans and Rájputs, who also cultivated the greater portion of the land held by tenants with occupancy rights and tenants-at-will. The Kurmís, Kewats, and Ahírs formed the other important classes of the tenantry. The rental estimated by the settlement officer for purposes of assessment was Rs. 177,140. The present recorded rental is Rs. 139,496.

Before the cession the parganah was farmed to Mir Almas 'Alí Khán by the Oudh government. The revenues which have been successively imposed on the parganah at revisions of settlement since the cession are as follows :—

1st settlement (1801).	2nd settlement (1805).	3rd settlement (1808.)	4th settlement (1812).	5th settlement (1840) after revision.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
107,104	93,215	94,512	94,743	94,507

The revenue of the settlement of 1840, though far from light, did not press so severely in this parganah as it did elsewhere. It was reduced at settlement by 6·9 per cent. and now stands at Rs. 87,610. The incidence of the expiring revenue on the cultivated acre was Rs. 3-1-11 ; it is now Rs. 2-14-6.

Bindki (or Akbarpur-Aima).—Town in the parganah of the same name, tahsíl Kaliánpur, 18 miles from Fatehpur, and 5 from Kaliánpur. Latitude 26°-2'-22" ; longitude 80°-37'-37". By the census of 1881 the area was 122

acres, with a total population of 6,698 (3,178 females), giving a density of 55 to the acre. The Hindus numbered 5,213 (2,449 females); Musalmáns 1,485 (729 females). The number of inhabited houses was 1,232.

The town lies on the road between Kora and Fatehpur, and is connected by a branch road with the local railway station at Mauháár. It is the most thriving and important trading town in the district, and is the centre to which the trade from Bundelkhand is attracted. Great quantities of *ghí* are brought across the Jumna from the Bánda and Hamírpur districts for transmission by rail to Calcutta, Bombay, and elsewhere, and the amount of grain of all kinds that reaches the town is enormous. The market is held in an extensive quadrangle, the sides of which are formed by rows of houses facing inwards. There is a well-attended weekly cattle market, and the place is the scene of a religious gathering in November. There is a second-class police-station, an imperial post-office, and a parganah school. The school has earned a reputation for inefficiency.

At the penultimate settlement there was a dispute between the zamíndárs of Bindki and Akbarpur-Aima (of which two *mauzas* the town consists) as to the boundaries of the bázár. The bázár was declared to be in Akbarpur Aima, but the zamíndárs of that *mauza* have never really been in possession of it. The tahsílí was removed from Bindki in 1851 to Kaliánpur.

The watch and ward of the town of Bindki is provided for by taxation under Act XX. of 1856. During 1881-82 the house-tax thereby imposed, together with a balance of Rs. 942-5-0 from the preceding year, gave a total income of Rs. 2,433-4-3. The expenditure, which was chiefly on police (Rs. 912), public works (Rs. 901-9-3), and conservancy (Rs. 719-8-0), amounted to Rs. 2,533-1-3. The returns showed 1,117 houses, of which 636 were assessed with the tax: the incidence being Rs. 2-5-6 per house assessed, and Re. 0-3-7 per head of population.

Budhwan.—Village in parganah Hathgáon, tahsíl Khága, situated 25 miles from Fatehpur, and five miles from Khága. Latitude $25^{\circ}46'-9''$; longitude $81^{\circ}13'-27''$. Population 3,018 (1,520 females), prevailing caste Lodhás. There is an imperial post-office. The place is said to be called after a great warrior called Budhan, who flourished over five centuries ago, and received a tract of country from the local rája in recognition of his services. His descendants still occupy the village, but are in a very reduced and impoverished condition. A good market is held at the village.

Chándpur.—Agricultural village in tahsíl Kora, situated on the banks of the Jumna, 11 miles from Jahánabad, and 30 miles from Fatehpur. Latitude

25°-56'-16"; longitude 80°-24'-51". Population 2,827 (1,351 females), prevailing caste Rājputs. There is a police outpost.

Datauli.—Village in parganah Mutaar, tahsíl Gházipur, situated 14 miles from Gházipur, and 21 from Fatehpur. Latitude 25°-44'-5"; longitude 80°-40'-37". Population 2,071 (1,021 females), prevailing caste Rājputs. There is an imperial post-office.

Deomai.—Village in tahsíl Kora, distant 31 miles from Fatehpur, and 7 from Jahánabad. Latitude 26°-7'-52"; longitude 80°-30'-16". Population 2,766 (1,352 females), prevailing caste Brahmans. There is an imperial post-office.

Dharampur Sātaun.—Village in parganah Haswa, tahsíl Fatehpur; on the road between Bahúa and Rájápur, situated 15 miles from Fatehpur. Latitude 25°-46'-22"; longitude 81°-1'-35". Population 2,515 (1,193 females), prevailing caste Rājputs. There is a police outpost.

Dhāta.—South-eastern parganah of tahsíl Khakrerú, bounded on the north and west by parganah Ekdala, on the east by the Allahabad district, and on the south by the Jumna.

The total area according to the latest official statement (1881) was 33·1 square miles, of which 23·3 were cultivated, 3·7 cultivable, and 6·1 barren; the entire area paying Government revenue or quit-rent. The amount of payment to Government, whether land-revenue or quit-rent (including, where such exists, water advantage, but not water-rates), was Rs. 33,400; or, with local rates and cesses, Rs. 39,337. The amount of rent, including local cesses, paid by cultivators was Rs. 44,284.

The population recorded at the census of 1872 was 15,487 (7,523 females). It had fallen in 1881 to 13,187 (6,666 females).

Population. The Hindu portion of the population of the latter census consisted of Brahmans, 1,406 (707 females); Rājputs, 218 (94 females); Baniás, 241 (122 females); and "other castes," 10,772 (5,467 females). The Muhammadan population consisted of Sunnis 550 (276 females). There were no Christians, Jains, or Sikhs. Classified according to occupation, the population consisted of 352 zamíndárs, 4,944 cultivators, and 7,891 persons of other occupations. The most numerous classes are Kúrmís, Chamárs, and Brahmans. The number of the population to the square mile is 399.

The Jumna only skirts a small portion of the south of the parganah, and in the neighbourhood of the river the soil is calcareous and gravelly, like that of Bundelkhand. In the north and centre of the parganah the soil is a light loam, which, though there

are but few wells from which to irrigate it, produces good crops both in spring and autumn with the aid of irrigation from *jhils* and tanks.

There are no metalled roads in the parganah. A good unmetalled road connects Dhāta with Khakrerú, and both with Gházipur and the western part of the district.

In the centre and north of the parganah water is met with at from 50 to 60 feet from the surface, and in the neighbourhood of the Jumna at 90 feet. The number of masonry wells

is very small, and there are no earthen wells, the sub-soil being too sandy to admit of their construction. The sources of irrigation are *jhils* and tanks.

The most prevalent soil in the parganah is loam (*dúnat*). About 30 per cent. of the total cultivated area is irrigated, and about 36 per cent. unirrigated, loam. Sandy loam (*siḡon*) covers about 7 per cent., and clay (*matiyár*) about 6 per cent. of the area. The other soils cover smaller areas.

Autumn crops covered 55, and spring crops 45 per cent. of the cultivated area, when the survey for the recent settlement took place. Rice is sown on about 20 per cent., cotton on 15 per cent., *juár* on 11 per cent., and *bájra* on 7 per cent. of the cultivated area. *Birra* (gram and barley) covering 16 per cent., wheat 14 per cent., and gram 11 per cent. of the area sown in both seasons, are the chief spring crops.

Proprietary rights were held at settlement by the following classes :—
Landholders and their Kurmís (82·8 per cent.), Brahmans (11·3 per cent.),
tenures. and Musalmáns (5·9 per cent.). The majority of the estates were held under the *zamindári* tenures. There are now 66 estates within the parganah.

The large proportion of 25·5 per cent. of the cultivated area was cultivated by proprietors as *śr* ; 68·8 per cent. was held by tenants with rights of occupancy ; and 5·9 per cent. by tenants-at-will. The *śr* lands were cultivated almost entirely by Kurmís. The chief classes of tenants with occupancy rights were, in the order named, Kurmís, Brahmans, Kewats, and Rájputs ; and of tenants-at-will Kurmís and Brahmans. The Kurmís of the parganah are more prosperous than any clan in the district. The rental, assumed for assessment purposes by the settlement officer, was Rs. 68,780. The recorded rent-roll at present is Rs. 44,284.

Parganah Rárá was one of the maháls belonging to sarkár Kara. In 1789, owing to disputes between rival parties of Kurmís, the nawáb wazír took away fifty villages from

Rārī, which parganaḥ is now called Ekdala, and formed them into the parganaḥ of Dhāta. After the cession the parganaḥ was managed by Nāwāb Bākar 'Alī Khān, who received 10 per cent. of the collections. The assessments of the successive settlements after the cession are thus shown:—

1st settlement (1801). Rs.	2nd settlement (1805). Rs.	3rd settlement (1808). Rs.	4th settlement (1812). Rs.	5th settlement (1840) after revision; Rs.
28,969	27,457	30,163	30,663	34,802

The revenue did not press severely on Dhāta during the penultimate settlement. It was thought necessary, however, to reduce the demand at the last settlement by 4 per cent. to Rs. 33,400, at which figure it now stands. The revenue falls at the rate of Rs. 2-5-9 on the cultivated acre.

Dhāta (Kārikānḥ).—Village in parganaḥ Dhāta, tahsīl Khakrerū; situated 37 miles from Fatehpur, and 7 from Khakrerū. Latitude 25°-32'-19"; longitude 81°-16'-26". Population 2,165 (1,983 females), prevailing caste Karmīs. There is a third-class police-station and a district post-office. The village is famous for the pottery made there. There are two commercial fairs held at the village in April and October, which are well attended.

Dīgh.—Village in parganaḥ Kūtia Gunīr, tahsīl Kaliānpur, distant 10 miles from Fatehpur, and 6 from Bindki. Latitude 25°-57'-55"; longitude 80°-40'-54". Population 2,389 (1,138 females), prevailing caste Rājputs.

Dīghrūa.—Village in tahsīl Kora, 21 miles from Fatehpur, and 8 miles from the tahsīl head-quarters. Latitude 26°-0'-19"; longitude 80°-27'-48". Population 1,149 (606 females), prevailing caste Brahmins.

Ekdala.—North-western parganaḥ of tahsīl Khakrerū, bounded on the north by parganaḥ Hathgaon; on the east by Dhāta and the Allahabad district, on the west by Ghāzipur, and on the south by the Jumna.

The total area according to the latest official statement (1881) was 182·1 square miles, of which 106·9 were cultivated, 30·9 cultivable, and 44·3 barren; the entire area paying Government revenue or quit-rent. The amount of payment to Government, whether land-revenue or quit-rent (including, where such exists, water advantage, but not water-rates) was Rs. 145,079; or, with local rates and cesses, Rs. 170,945. The amount of rent, including local cesses, paid by cultivators was Rs. 212,146.

At the census of 1872 the population was recorded as 71,666 (34,757 females). It had decreased in 1881 to 65,499 (32,736 females). The Hindu population of the latter census consisted of Brahmins, 6,803 (3,393 females); Rājputs, 2,152 (991 females);

Baniás, 2,188 (1,094 females) ; and "other castes," 45,085 (22,392 females). The Muhammadan population consisted of Sunnís 9,259 (4,860 females), and Shiás 12 (6 females). There were no Christians, Jains, or Sikhs. Classified according to occupation, the population consisted of 1,158 zamíndárs, 23,872 cultivators, and 40,469 persons of other occupations. The most numerous classes are Musalmáns, Chamárs, Brahmans, and Lodhás. The number of the population to the square mile is 359.

A larger proportion of the parganah feels the influence of the Jumna than of any other parganah in the district. The river flows southward as the parganah boundary, then northward, and then again in a south-easterly direction. The country is much cut up by ravines, the jungle of which affords protection to many wild animals that injure the crops. Near the Jumna the soil is like that of Bundelkhand, and, even at some distance from the ravines, it is light and unproductive. The water drains off so rapidly that the full benefit of the rains is not reaped by the parganah, and the *káns* grass has done much injury in parts of it.

The unmetalled road mentioned in the notice of Dháta runs through the parganah, and there is a second road running through Khakrerú from the Jumna to the railway and to Bándá. Otherwise the parganah is poorly supplied with communications.

In the north of the parganah water is found at 30 feet, in the centre at from 40 to 50 feet, and near the Jumna at from 60 to 80 feet below the surface. The chief sources of irrigation are *jhils* and tanks, and, though there are a fair number of masonry wells, there are but very few earthen wells.

There is a considerable variety of soils in the parganah. Irrigated and unirrigated loam each cover about 17 per cent., and sandy loam (*sígon*) about 16 per cent., of the cultivated area. Unirrigated gravelly soil (*rákar*) is found over about 10 per cent., and clay (*matiyár*) over about 6 per cent. of the area.

At settlement autumn crops were sown on 53.4, and spring crops on 46.6 per cent., of the cultivated area. Cotton, rice, *juár*, and *bájra*, in the order named, are the most important autumn crops; the percentage of the cultivated area sown by them respectively being, 16, 14, 13, and 7. *Birra*, as usual, is the chief spring crop, covering 21 per cent., while gram and wheat cover respectively about 15 and 7 per cent. of the area cultivated in both seasons.

Landholders and their señures.			The land was held at settlement by the following classes :—		
Musalmáns	...	...	31.9 per cent.	Lodhás	... 5. per cent.
Brahmans	...	...	19.8 "	Rájputs	... 4.8 "
Káyaths	...	...	16.4 "	Baniás	... 4.4 "
Kurmís	...	...	8.3 "	Bhatts and Gosáins	... 1. " each.
Khatris	...	...	7.4 "		

The prevailing form of tenure was the *zamíndári*, but a number of villages are held by Musalmáns under the *Uhaiyáchdra* tenure. There are now 235 estates in the parganah:

Proprietors cultivated at settlement 14.2 per cent. of the total area under cultivation as *sír*; tenants with rights of occupancy cultivated 69.2 per cent.; and the remainder (16.6 per cent.) was cultivated by tenants-at-will. The chief cultivators of *sír* were Musalmáns, Brahmans, Kurmís, and Lodhás; of holdings held with rights of occupancy, Brahmans, Kurmís, Lodhás, Musalmáns, and Rájputs; and of holdings held without these rights, Kurmís, Brahmans, and Musalmáns. The rental assumed by the settlement officer for assessment purposes was Rs. 292,740. The recorded rent-roll is at present Rs. 212,146.

The parganah was formerly called Rári, after a village of that name within it, and formed one of the maháls of sarkár Kora. The name and head-quarters were changed by Náváb Shujá'-ud-daula owing to the refractory character of the Rári zamíndárs. Lodhás were once the chief proprietors of the parganah, and, though they have lost much, even since the cession, they still retain a remnant of what was once a large *zamíndári*. From 1801 till 1809 Náváb Bákár 'Alí Khán managed the parganah, receiving 10 per cent. on the collections. The successive adjustments of the revenue since the cession have been as follows :—

1st settlement (1801):	2nd settlement (1805).	3rd settlement (1808).	4th settlement (1812).	5th settlement (1840) after revision.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1,66,228	1,46,493	1,55,172	1,54,196	1,66,120

The proprietors and the tenantry are alike poor and indebted, and the parganah has suffered much injury from the incursions of *káns* grass. In addition to these circumstances the assessment of the fifth settlement was a severe one, and the demand pressed very heavily on the parganah. It was found necessary to reduce it at the last settlement by $12\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., and it is now Rs. 145,079. The revenue falls at the rate of Rs. 2-4-6 on the cultivated acre.

Ekdala Khás.—Village in parganah Ekdala, tahsil Khakrerú, distant seven miles from Khakrerú, and 28 from Fatehpur. Latitude $25^{\circ}38'10''$; longitude $81^{\circ}5'2''$. Population 963 (482 females); chiefly Brahmans. The name is said to

be derived from the fact that before the village was founded there was a *bargad* tree on the opposite side of the Jumna, one of whose branches stretched across the river. The crossing of the river here was from this circumstance called the *Ekdala ghát*, and the story goes that travellers were able to cross on the tree's branch without the aid of a bridge or boat. The village was made the head-quarters of the tahsíl, when they were removed from Rárí. In 1853 Khakrerú was made the head-quarters of the tahsíl.

Fatehpur.—Northern tahsíl in the central tract of the district, containing parganahs Fatehpur and Haswa; bounded on the north by the Ganges, on the east by tahsíl Khága, on the west by tahsíl Kaliánpur, and on the south by tahsíl Gházipur.

The total area according to the latest official statement (1881) was 357·3 square miles, of which 177·0 were cultivated, 77·2 cultivable; and 103·1 barren. The area paying Government revenue or quit-rent was 356·8 square miles (176·5 cultivated, 77·2 cultivable, 103·1 barren). The amount of payment to Government, whether land-revenue or quit-rent (including, where such exist, water advantage, but not water-rates) was Rs. 287,175; or, with local rates and cesses, Rs. 338,636. The amount of rent, including local cesses, paid by cultivators was Rs. 503,823.

According to the census of 1881, the tahsíl contained 367 inhabited villages: of which 149 had less than 200 inhabitants; 131 between 200 and 500; 51 between 500 and 1,000; 26 between 1,000 and 2,000; 7 between 2,000 and 3,000; and 3 between 3,000 and 5,000. The only town containing more than 5,000 inhabitants was Fatehpur. The total population was 177,596 (86,637 females), giving a density of 496 to the square mile. Classified according to religion, there were 155,384 Hindus (75,254 females); 22,124 Musalmáns (11,342 females); 87 Christians (41 females); and 1 other (male).

The tahsíl is sufficiently described in the notices of the parganahs composing it.

Fatehpur.—Western parganah of tahsíl Fatehpur, bounded on the north by the Ganges, on the east and south-east by parganahs Kotila and Haswa, on the west by parganahs Kútia Gunr and Tappa Jár, and on the south by parganahs Gházipur and Áyáh Sáh.

The total area according to the latest official statement (1881) was 216·8 square miles, of which 106·4 were cultivated; 46·0 cultivable, and 64·4 barren. The area paying Government revenue or quit-rent was 216·6 square miles (106·2 cultivated, 46·0 cultivable, 64·4 barren). The amount of payment to Government, whether land-revenue or

Area, revenue, and rent.

quit-rent (including, where such exist, water advantage, but not water-rates), was Rs. 173,334 ; or, with local rates and cesses, Rs. 204,567. The amount of rent, including local cesses, paid by cultivators was Rs. 304,454.

According to the census of 1872, the population was 103,876 (49,941 females). It had risen by 1881 to 112,960 (55,141 females). The Hindu population of the latter census was composed of Brahmans, 12,001 (5,986 females) ; Rájputs, 5,725 (2,475 females) ; Baniás, 3,772 (1,860 females) ; and of other castes, 75,997 (36,848 females). Of Muhammadans there were Sunnis 15,068 (7,757 females), and Shiás 315 (175 females). The number of Christians was 81 (40 females), and there was one Sikh (male). Classified according to occupation, there were 989 zamíndárs, 26,712 cultivators, and 85,259 persons of "other occupations." The most numerous classes are Brahmans, Musalmáns, Ahírs, and Chamárs. The number of the population to the square mile is 515.

The Ganges drains a small portion on the north, but the greater part of the drainage flows south-east through the series of *jhils* in the centre of the district, or is carried off by the channel of the Sasur-Khaderi, which rises near Fatehpur, and falls into the Jumna near Allahabad. It is a mere drainage channel, and, its bed being very little below the level of the surrounding country, it often breaks its banks during the rains. There are two series of *jhils* draining towards the south-east—one on the eastern side of the parganah, and the other to the west. Along the Ganges the soil is light and sandy, varied by ravines and broken ground, but here and there good sandy loam is found. This tract extends to the watershed, which is within three or four miles of the river, and beyond it is a tract of sandy loam, which develops into fine *dúmat* in depressed plain in the central and southern part of the parganah. On the south-west, near parganah Gházípur, there is a small tract lying higher than this plain, and with a much lighter soil. In the central portion of the parganah there are *úsar* plains here and there covered with *reh*, and the barren land within the parganah amounts to nearly one-third of the whole area. The number of groves is large and they cover over 9,000 acres.

The East Indian Railway and the Grand Trunk Road run parallel through the centre of the parganah. Metalled roads run to the north to Rai Bareli, and to the south to Banda. The imperial road runs to Bindki. There are good unmetalled roads throughout the parganah, and the Ganges and Jumna are both accessible for the conveyance of produce.

In the central tract of the parganah water is found at 25 or even 15 feet below the surface; in the high land by the Ganges at 40 to 45 feet; and on the watershed and in the south-western part of the parganah at 30 feet. The *jhils* of the parganah are much used for irrigation purposes. At the time of settlement 66 per cent. of the cultivated area was irrigated. There were 1,570 masonry wells irrigating over 15,000 acres, and 2,077 earthen wells irrigating over 9,000 acres. The greater portion of the wells were made before the fifth settlement and were built by tenants.

The prevalent soils are irrigated *dumat* covering about 31 per cent., irrigated *sigon* covering about 18 per cent., unirrigated *sigon* covering 12 per cent., and *matiyár* covering 9 per cent. of the cultivated area. There are also considerable areas of *bhúr*, and of a very inferior clayey soil called *chanchar*.

The autumn and spring crops are sown on almost equal areas. Rice covers 19 per cent., and *juár* over 13 per cent., while *birra* (barley and gram) covers nearly 27 per cent., barley about 11 per cent., and wheat about 7 per cent. of the total cultivated area.

At settlement the landholding classes with the percentages of the parganah Landholders and their tenures they respectively owned were :—

Musalmáns	...	38.5 per cent.	Brahmans	...	9.2 per cent.
Rájputs (chiefly Ráwats, Bais,			Kaláls	...	3.5 „
and Raghubansís)	...	24.9 „	Baniás	...	3.6 „
Káyaths	...	15.9 „	Khatís	...	3.1 „

The tenure was *zamíndári* in 228 estates; perfect *pattidári* in 50; and imperfect *pattidári* in 49 out of a total of 327 estates. Nine of the estates belonged to single proprietors owning more than one village, 176 estates belonged to one owner or to bodies of less than six sharers, and 142 estates to proprietary bodies consisting of more than six sharers. There are now 378 estates.

Proprietors cultivated 10.4 per cent. of the cultivated area as *sír*; tenants with rights of occupancy cultivated 70.2; and tenants-at-will 19.4 per cent. The chief cultivating proprietors were Rájputs, who, with Brahmans, Kurmís, Ahírs, and Lodhás, also formed the bulk of the tenants with occupancy rights. The ranks of the tenants-at-will are chiefly recruited from Brahmans, Ahírs, Kurmís, and Rájputs. The rental, including all forms of assets, assumed for purposes of assessment, was Rs. 348,001. The present recorded rental is Rs. 304,454.

At the cession the parganah was part of sarkār Kara and was farmed to Mir Almas 'Alī Khān. The assessments fixed at the successive settlements since the cession were as follows:—

Fiscal history.

1st settlement (1801).	2nd settlement (1805).	3rd settlement (1808).	4th settlement (1812).	5th settlement (1840) after revision.
Rs. 2,05,437	Rs. 1,61,591	Rs. 1,62,006	Rs. 1,70,389	Rs. 1,82,515

At the sixth settlement the demand was reduced by 4 per cent, and it now stands at Rs. 173,334. The incidence per acre is Rs. 2-9-6.

Fatehpur.—Head-quarters of the district, situated on the Grand Trunk Road and East Indian Railway. Latitude $25^{\circ}55'-18''$; longitude $80^{\circ}52'-0''$.

The population in 1865 was 20,478, and in 1872 19,879 (9,582 females).

Population. By the census of 1881 the area was 761 acres, with a total population of 21,328 (10,256 females), giving a

density of 28 to the acre. The Hindus numbered 11,896 (5,327 females); Musalmāns, 9,356 (4,893 females); Christians, 75 (36 females); and there was one member (male) of another religion. The number of inhabited houses was 3,595. The following is a statement of the principal occupations in the Fatehpur municipality followed by more than 40 males¹:—

(I) Persons employed by Government or municipality, 619: (III) ministers of the Hindu religion, 71: (IX) school teachers (not specified as Government), 51: (XI) inn-keepers (*ghatī-yāra*), 50: (XII) domestic servants, 389: (XV) carters, 90: (XVIII) landholders, 206; landholder's establishment, 66; cultivators and tenants, 741; agricultural labourers, 164: (XIX) horse-keepers and elephant-drivers, 102: (XXIX) cotton-carders, 63; weavers, 264; cloth-merchants (*bazār*), 62; tailors, 173; makers and sellers of shoes, 85; washermen, 101; barbers, 170: (XXX) milk-sellers, 41; butchers, 101; corn and flour dealers, 192; confectioners (*halwāī*), 65; greengrocers and fruiterers, 137; grain-parchers, 73; tobaccoists, 53; condiment-dealers (*pansāri*), 59: (XXXI) leather-dyers, 68: (XXXII) manufacturers and sellers of oil, 105: (XXXIII) sweepers and scavengers, 128; earthenware-manufacturers, 41; water-carriers, 64; gold and silver-smiths, 84; blacksmiths, 45: (XXXIV) general labourers, 705; persons in undefined service (*naukari*) 484; and beggars, 212.

Fatehpur is a station on the East Indian Railway, and is connected by metalled roads with Allahabad, Cawnpore, Rai Bareilly, and Banda. The position of the city is somewhat raised, and shady trees are numerous over its site. It is mainly inhabited by poor persons, and the greater portion of its houses are simple flat-roofed mud huts. Indeed, with the exception of the public buildings, buildings of brick and lime are scarcely to be met with.

¹ Roman numerals indicate the classes in the census returns.

The name of the city is popularly supposed to have been given after a victory won by Sultán Ibrahim, the *Sharki* king of Jaunpur, over Rájá Sitanaud of Atbgarhia (the eight forts). There is nothing but tradition to support the idea that the name of the town was thus given, and the name of the conqueror is given in some accounts as Jalál-ud-dín, sultán of Bengal.

A second derivation has been suggested, to the effect that the name of the city was given by its founder, Fatehmand Khán, one of the generals of the Sultán Alá-ud-dín. This conjecture is based on a fragment of an inscription said to have been found in a Hindu temple at Denda Sai in parganah Ekdala. The inscription, which is apparently incomplete, is as follows:—

بسم الله شاعنشاء گیتی
سنین هفتده نه صد ز هجرت
علاءالدین ظل الله سلطان
به فتح مندخان فرمود فرمان

[“By the grace of God, King of the Kings of the World, Alá-ud-dín, Shadow of the Almighty, Sultán, gave, in the year 917H., a *farmán* to Fatehmand Khán.]

If this conjecture be true, the town must have been founded in the year 917H. of the Muhammadan, or 1519 of the Christian era. Abúnagar (a portion of the present town) is said to have been founded by Abú Muhammad, son of Nawáb Abdul Samád Khán, faujdár of Sadípur Pailáni in Bundelkhand in the time of Sháh 'Alamgir, and the Katra Abdul Ghani, now included in the town, but formerly separate from it, was founded by Faujdár Abdul Ghani about 1664 A.D.

The principal streets are Chotí Bázár, Barí Bázár, Pilu Tola, and Klatganj, running from east to west; and Mának Chauk, Purána Chauk, and Lála Bázár running from north to south.

The *muhallas*, or quarters of the city, are 27 in number. The names and derivations of but a few of them have any general interest. Abúnagar and Katra Abdul Ghani have been alluded to before. Bákarganj recalls the name of Bákár 'Alí Khán, and Rastogí-ganj owes its foundation to the same Abdul Ghani who founded Katra Abdul Ghani. Most of the *muhallas* derive their names from the class most numerous within them.

The water of the wells was analysed by Dr. May in 1868 and found to be generally of fair quality, though many of the wells in the neighbourhood contain brackish water. The general health of the townspeople is on the whole good. Cholera in an epidemic form visited the town in May, July, and August, 1882, but the total number of deaths from this cause amounted to only 48. The disease was confined

to the town. The ratio of deaths per 1,000 in the municipality is given as 36.71 in the *Sanitary Commissioner's Report* for 1882.

There are two newspapers, (1) *Nasim Hind* and (2) *Káyasth Beohár*, and one lithographic press. There is also one society called the Literary Society. It was originally founded about 13 years ago. It ceased to exist for some time, but has been recently revived.

The town is in no sense a manufacturing one. The only industry peculiar to it, and that an unimportant one, is the manufacture of native whips.

The chief articles of export are agricultural produce and leather. There is no extensive importation of any article. The income realised by the municipality in 1881-82 and 1882-83 on imported articles was as follows:—

Year.	Articles of food.	Animals for slaughter.	Fuel, lighting, and washing.	Building materials.	Drugs, spices, and gums.	Tobacco.	Cloth.	Metal.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1881-82...	6,305	634	592	212	505	192	1,822	174	10,436
1882-83 ..	6,162	752	701	263	479	192	2,176	223	10,948

A market is held twice a week (on Saturdays and Tuesdays) at *Lála Bázár* and *Bákarganj*.

The municipal committee consists at present of twelve non-official and six official members. Octroi is the chief source of income. In 1882-83 the gross receipts were Rs. 10,948, and the net receipts Rs. 10,249. The incidence of the gross receipts was 8 ánas and 9 pie, and of the net receipts 8 ánas and 3 pie per head of the municipal population.

There are no old buildings of historical or antiquarian interest. The *makhbara* of Nawáb Abdul Samád Khán (in a ruined condition), the *garhi* of Nawáb Ahmad Husain Khán of Bindaur, and the *makhbara* and *masjid* of Nawáb Bákar 'Alí Khán, are the only objects of any antiquity at all, and they are not of any architectural importance. The *makhbara* and *masjid* of Bákar 'Alí Khán are situated in the centre of the town.

The public buildings are the tahsíl, the dispensary, and the high school and boarding-house. These all lie to the west of the main portion of the town on the Grand Trunk Road. The police-station is situated in the interior of the town. There are six resting-houses (*zardis*) for native travellers: one is known by the name of *Pakki Sarai* (built in the time of Sháh 'Alamgir), and one is called the *Kachhi Sarai*; the others are situated one in Ahmadganj, one in Jwáliganj, and two in Abú-nagar.

The date of the foundation of the city even is not definitely certain, and there is nothing of note in its history that has not already been alluded to in the general history of the district.

The civil station consists of some six bungalows lying to the south of the town between it and the railway. The criminal and revenue courts and offices, the post-office, the police lines, and the magistrate's lock-up lie close to the railway on the south of the line. The jail lies to the south-west of the town, about half a mile from it.

Garha.—Large village in parganah Ekdala, tahsíl Khakrerú, situated on the Jumna, about 22 miles from Fatehpur, and between 4 and 5 miles from Khakrerú. Latitude $25^{\circ}36'9''$; longitude $81^{\circ}4'49''$. Population 4,464 (2,170 females), prevailing caste Kowats. It is said that the boundaries of a Bhar fort extended to this place, and that Malik Bhál, ancestor of the Kot Patháns, took it from the Bhars.

Garhi Jár.—Village in parganah Tappa Jár, tahsíl Kaliánpur, distant 19 miles from Kaliánpur, and 21 from Fatehpur. Latitude $25^{\circ}57'15''$; longitude $80^{\circ}33'0''$. Population 1,141 (614 females). The place gives the parganah, in which it is situated, its name. It is said to have been founded by Bariár, a converted Gantam, who lived in the time of Akbar. He received a *jágír* from the emperor containing Jár and several of the surrounding villages. He built a fort, and a *rauza* remarkable for its architectural beauty, in which are the tombs of himself and his descendants.

Gházípur.—Southern tahsíl in the central portion of the district, bounded on the north by the tahsíl Fatehpur, on the east by parganah Ekdala of tahsíl Khakrerú, on the west by parganah Tappa Jár of tahsíl Kaliánpur and the Jumna, and on the south by the Jumna. The tahsíl contains the three parganahs of Áyáñ Sáh, Gházípur, and Muttur.

The total area according to the latest official statement (1881) was 282·5 square miles, of which 158·3 were cultivated, 61·3 cultivable, and 62·9 barren;

the whole area paying Government revenue or quit-rent. The amount of payment to Government, whether land-revenue or quit-rent (including, where such exists, water-advantage, but not water-rates), was Rs 196,238; or, with local rates and cesses, Rs. 230,690. The amount of rent, including local cesses, paid by cultivators was Rs. 324,394.

According to the census of 1881, the tahsíl contained 153 inhabited villages: of which 43 had less than 200 inhabitants; 58 between 200 and 500; 27 between 500 and 1,000; 14 between 1,000 and 2,000; 7 had between 2,000 and 3,000; and 4 had between 3,000 and 5,000. There were no towns containing more than 5,000 inhabitants. The total population was 90,170 (43,852 females), giving a density of 321 to the square mile. Classified according to religion, there were 84,619 Hindus (41,155 females); 5,551 Musálmans (2,697 females); no Jains, no Christians, and no members of other religions.

The tahsíl is described in the notices of the parganahs belonging to it.

Gházípur.—Eastern parganah of tahsíl Gházípur, bounded on the north by parganah Fatehpur, on the east by parganahs Haswa and Ekdala, on the west by parganahs Áyáh Sáli and Mutaaur, and on the south by the Jumna.

The total area according to the latest official statement (1881) was 152·3 square miles, of which 80·9 were cultivated, 38·8 cultivable, and 32·6 barren; the entire area paying Government revenue or quit-rent. The amount of payment to Government, whether land-revenue or quit-rent (including, where such exists, water advantage, but not water-rates), was Rs. 96,490; or, with local rates and cesses, Rs. 113,463. The amount of rent, including local cesses, paid by cultivators was Rs. 161,052.

At the census of 1872 the population was recorded as 45,648 (21,711 females), and by 1881 it had risen to 46,231 (22,290 females). The Hindu portion of the population at the late census consisted of Brahmans, 5,989 (2,835 females); Rájputs, 4,972 (2,183 females); Baniás, 1,704 (868 females); "other castes," 31,697 (15,528 females). The Muhammadan population consisted of Sunnís 1,869 (876 females). There were no Christians, Jains, Sikhs, or Shíá Muhammadans. Classified according to occupation the population consisted of 565 zamíndárs, 12,259 cultivators, and 33,407 persons of other occupations. The most numerous classes were Brahmans, Chamárs, Rájputs, and Ahírs. The number of the population to the square mile was 304.

Gházípur and Mutaaur are the two worst parganahs in the district, and it is in these parganahs that the recurring failures of the harvests have been most felt, and that the revenue

assessed at the fifth settlement pressed most severely. Half the parganah consists of a calcareous tract with soils similar to those found in Bundelkhand, and in parts of the Tappa Jár and Kora parganahs. There are large areas covered with ravines and jungle, and beyond the ravines the soil is light and incapable of retaining moisture. There is a fair *tarái* tract on the Jumna, and a tract resembling the loam and clay tracts of parganahs Áyáh Sáh and Fatehpur, though inferior in fertility, runs up between those parganahs.

The Fatehpur and Bánda metalled road crosses the parganah. A good unmetalled road runs from west to east as a feeder to the Bánda road on the west. A road runs connected with this from Gházípur to Fatehpur, and another to the Bahrámpur railway station from Asothar. Another road runs south from Gházípur to Lílra on the Jumna.

In the north of the parganah water is found at about 30 feet, and in the south at from 70 to 90 feet, below the surface. In parts there is good irrigation from masonry wells, and in the north of the parganah from tanks and *jhils*. There is next to no irrigation from earthen wells, and the Jumna tract is unirrigated.

The settlement officer divided the soils of the parganah into 19 classes. Irrigated *dúmat* covers about 13 per cent., and unirrigated *dúmat* about 35 per cent., of the cultivated area. The other important soils are *matiyár*, covering the same area as irrigated *dúmat*, and *sígon*, covering 10 per cent. of the area. The remaining soils are found over smaller areas.

At settlement the area under autumn crops was 44·3, and that under spring crops 55·7 per cent. of the cultivated area. Of the autumn crops *juár* covers 16 per cent., rice about 11 per cent., and cotton 7 per cent. of the area sown in both seasons. The most important spring crops are *birra* and gram, which are respectively cultivated on 30 per cent. and 19 per cent. of the area under cultivation.

Landholders and their tenures.

The land was held as follows at settlement :—

Rājputs	... 32·5 per cent.	Gautam Nau-Muslims, 1·1 per cent.
Musalmáns	... 25·8 "	Kurmís ... 0·7 "
Káyáths	... 14·6 "	Bhurjís ... 0·5 "
Brahmans	... 13·4 "	Lodhás ... 0·3 "
Rastogís	... 8·8 "	Gosáíns ... 0·2 "
Kaláls	... 2·0 "	Khatrís ... 0·1 "

The *zamíndári* tenure was the most prevalent form of tenure. There are now 156 estates in the parganah.

Proprietors cultivated as *str* 13·5 per cent. of the cultivated area ; tenants with rights of occupancy cultivated 60·9 per cent. ; and tenants-at-will 25·6 per cent. The chief classes of cultivating proprietors were Rájputs and Brahmans ; of tenants with rights of occupancy Rájputs, Brahmans, Ahírs, and Lodhás ; and of tenants-at-will Rájputs, Brahmans, and Ahírs. The rental assumed for assessment purposes, including all kinds of village assets, was Rs. 202,994. The recorded rent-roll is now Rs. 161,052.

The original name of the parganah was Aijhi, it being called after a village of that name on the Jumna. The establishment of Gházipur as a parganah dates probably from the date of the defeat of Ján Nisár Khán by Bhagwant Rái, who built his fort there. It was, however, not recognised as a parganah till after the cession, and in the first two British settlements it was recorded as Aijhi or Gházipur. It was a mahál of Sarkár Kara. The parganah was after the cession managed, like the rest of the tahsíl, by Nawáb Bákar 'Alí Khán. The revenues, that have been successively imposed since the cession, were as follows :—

1st settlement (1801).	2nd settlement (1805).	3rd settlement (1808).	4th settlement (1812).	5th settlement (1840). after revision.
Rs. 104,995	Rs. 92,105	Rs. 103,620	Rs. 107,193	Rs. 112,838

The revenue assessed at the fifth settlement pressed more hardly on Gházipur than it did on any other part of the district. The assessment was severe. The parganah was visited by scarcity very little removed from famine in 1838 and in 1868 ; and the zamíndárs and cultivators of the parganah are, as a rule, extravagant and idle. Reductions to the extent of 3 per cent. of the revenue had to be effected in 1873 before new revenue was fixed. The assessment was reduced at the sixth settlement by 14·5 per cent. The demand now stands at Rs. 96,490, falling at the rate of Rs. 2-0-11 on the cultivated acre.

Gházipur Khás.—Head-quarters of the tahsíl of the same name, situated on the Fatehpur and Lilra road, about 9 miles from the district head-quarters. Latitude 25°-48'-55" ; longitude 80°-46'-41". Population 2,134 (970 females), chiefly Rájputs. There is a first-class police-station and an imperial post-office. The town is said to have been founded by Araru Sinh, the ancestor of the present rája of Asothar, in 1691 A.D., and the fort was the chief stronghold of the Asothar rájas.

Gunír Khás.—Village in parganah Kútía Gunír, tahsíl Kaliánpur, distant 15 miles from Fatehpur, and 5 miles from Bindki. Latitude 26°-5'-28" ;

longitude 80°-41'-26". Population 3,078 (1,484 females), chiefly Rájputs. There is a bi-weekly market.

Haswa.—Eastern parganah of the Fatehpur tahsíl, bounded on the north and west by parganah Fatehpur, on the east by parganah Hathgáon, and on the south by parganah Gházípur.

The total area according to the latest official statement (1881) was 140·5 square miles, of which 70·6 were cultivated, 31·2 cultivable, and 38·7 barren. The area paying Government revenue or quit-rent was 140·2 square miles (70·3 cultivated, 31·2 cultivable, 38·7 barren). The amount of payment to Government, whether land-revenue or quit-rent (including, where such exists, water-advantage, but not water-rates) was Rs. 113,841; or, with local-rates and cesses, Rs. 134,069. The amount of rent, including local cesses, paid by cultivators was Rs. 199,369.

The population recorded in 1872 was 57,057 (27,312 females). It had risen in 1881 to 64,636 (31,496 females). The Hindu portion of the population of the latter census was composed of Brahmans, 4,684 (2,208 females); Rájputs, 2,820 (1,235 females); Baniás, 2,033 (966 females); and "other castes," 48,352 (23,676 females). There were 6,439 (3,239 females) Sunnis and 302·171 females) Shiás among the Muhammadans. There were 6 Christians (1 female), no Sikhs, and no Jains. Classified according to occupation, there were 552 zamindárs, 19,756 cultivators, and 44,328 persons of other occupations. The most numerous classes were Lodhás, Ahírs, Chamárs, and Musalmáns. The number of the population to the square mile was 461.

The greatest length of the parganah is 21 miles, and its greatest breadth 16 miles. It lies in the very centre of the country between the Ganges and the Jumna, and is equi-distant from both rivers. The parganah is drained in a south-easterly direction by the Jumna, and the only stream within it is the Sasur-Khaderi. There are two branches of the stream, one of which forms the boundary between Haswa and parganah Gházípur, while the other flows through the centre of the parganah. There are three large lakes in the northern and central parts of the parganah, which are disconnected except during the rainy season, when they drain the country, the water flowing from them in a south-easterly direction towards the *jhils* of parganah Hathgáon. The soil in the northern and central parts of the parganah is loam, with dry beds near the lakes and interspersed with *úsar* plains. In the southern portion of the parganah it is a lighter soil, and there are tracts of dhák (*Butea frondosa*) jungle. The small tract that

approaches to within three miles of the Jumna on the south-east consists of a poor sandy soil, broken up by ravines.

The East Indian Railway and the Grand Trunk Road run through the middle of the parganah, and there is a railway station at Bahrámpur. The old imperial road runs north-east from the Grand Trunk Road, and an unmetalled road traverses the south-eastern portion of the parganah, with a feeder to connect it with the railway and the Grand Trunk Road.

Water is found in the central and northern parts of the parganah at from 12 to 25 feet, and in the southern tract at from 40 to 50 feet below the surface. There were at the time of settlement 1,278 masonry wells, irrigating over 10,000 acres, and 346 earthen wells irrigating about 1,500 acres. The tanks and lakes in the parganah are much used for irrigation.

There were 44,456 acres under cultivation at the time of settlement, of which 40·3 per cent. consisted of irrigated, and 20·6 per cent. of unirrigated loam (*dúmat*), 11·3 per cent. of land subject to immersion from the Sasur-Khaderi and the lakes and called *taráí*, and 6 per cent. of clay soil (*matiyár*). The other soils covered less important areas.

The proportions in which autumn and spring crops were respectively grown were 47·9 and 52·1 per cent. The chief autumn crops were rice (20·7 per cent.); and *juár* (13·3 per cent.); and the chief spring crops *birra* (24·8 per cent.); barley (12·3 per cent.); and wheat (7 per cent.).

The chief landholding classes in the parganah were—

Musalmáns	...	43·2 per cent.	Brahmans	...	...	6·3 per cent.
Rájputs	...	18·9 "	Sunárs	...	...	5·1 "
Káyaths	...	9·7 "	Baniás	...	...	4·5 "
Khattrís	...	6·7 "				

The remainder was held by Bháts, Lodhás, and Ahírs. There were 157 estates held under *zamíndári* tenure, and 40 and 23 held respectively under the perfect and imperfect forms of *pattídári* tenure, out of a total of 220 estates. Thirty-one estates belonged to proprietors owning more than one estate; 94 to one proprietor, or bodies of less than six sharers; and 95 to proprietary bodies consisting of more than six sharers. The number of estates has increased to 243.

Of the cultivated area 11·13 per cent. was cultivated by proprietors as *sir*; Cultivators. 65·32 per cent. by tenants with rights of occupancy; and 23·55 per cent. by tenants-at-will. The chief classes of cultivating proprietors were Rájputs and Musalmáns; and Brahmans, Lodhás, Rájputs, Brahmans, and Ahírs, in the order named, were the chief cultivators with rights of occupancy; while the majority of the tenants-at-will were Lodhás, Ahírs, and Musalmáns. The rental assumed for purposes of assessment, including all forms of village assets, was Rs. 224,643. The recorded rental is now Rs. 199,369.

The parganah was one of the original maháls of sarkár Kara. It was let in farm to Mír Almas 'Alí Khán at the cession, and after 1808 it was managed by Nawáb Bákar 'Alí Khán, who received 10 per cent. on the collections. The revenues imposed since the cession were as follows:—

1st settlement (1801).	2nd settlement (1805).	3rd settlement (1808).	4th settlement (1812).	5th settlement (1840) after revision.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
118,819	93,854	104,475	108,372	116,523

At the sixth settlement the revenue was reduced by 2 per cent., and now stands at Rs. 113,841. The incidence per cultivated acre is Rs. 2-9-0.

Haswa.—Town in parganah Haswa, tahsíl Fatehpur, situated on the Grand Trunk Road, about seven miles from the district head-quarters. Latitude 25°-52'-16"; longitude 80°-57'-15". Population 4,197 (2,160 females), chiefly Musalmáns. This is the oldest town in the district. Its former name was Champakha Puri, and it is said to have derived its present name from that of the Rája Hamzat Dhúj. The town extends over six villages—Srinámpur, Jaitipur, Muráipur, Kotwálipur, Salempur, and Sarái Azam.

Hathgáon.—South-eastern parganah of tahsíl Khága, bounded on the north by parganah Kotila and the Ganges, on the east by the Allahabad district, on the west by parganah Haswa, and on the south by parganah Ekdala.

The total area according to the latest official statement (1881) was 227·9 square miles, of which 106·3 were cultivated, 49·9 cultivable, and 71·7 barren. The area paying Government revenue or quit-rent was 227·8 square miles (106·2 cultivated, 49·9 cultivable, 71·7 barren). The amount of payment to Government, whether land revenue or quit-rent (including, where such exists, water advantage, but not water-rates) was Rs. 164,793; or, with local rates and cesses, Rs. 193,811. The amount of rent, including local cesses, paid by cultivators was Rs. 304,070.

The population was recorded in 1872 as 97,860 (47,335 females). It had risen by 1881 to 111,880 (55,720 females). The Population. Híndú portion of the population of the latter census consisted of Bráhmans, 5,870 (2,893 females); Rájputs, 4,195 (1,885 females); Baniás, 2,418 (1,223 females); and "other castes," 82,736 (40,876 females). The Muhammadan population consisted of Sunnis 16,091 (8,512 females), and Shiás 569 (331 females). There was one Christian (male), but no Jains or Sikhs. Classified according to occupation, the population consisted of 1,284 zamíndárs, 32,141 cultivators, and 78,455 persons of other occupation. The most numerous classes are Musalmáns, Lodhás, Ahírs, Chamárs, and Pásís. The number of the population to the square mile is 492.

The watershed of the Doab is within three or four miles of the Ganges, and the drainage flows mainly towards the Jumna Physical features. through the Sasur-Khaderi and Mahánadi. The country is without the large *jhils* so common in Haryana and Fatehpur, but the railway has to a certain extent interfered with the drainage of the parganah and small *jhils* are numerous. Except near the Ganges, where the soil is light and sandy, the whole of the parganah consists of loam and clay. There are large *úsar* plains in the neighbourhood of the Grand Trunk Road. The portion of the parganah in the extreme south-west feels the effect of the Jumna, and is of poorer quality than the other parts of it.

The East Indian Railway and the Grand Trunk Road run parallel to each other from east to west for 16 miles. The old Communications. imperial road runs almost parallel to them, a few miles to the north, and the Khága railway station is connected with the Jumna by a road running to Ránpur. This road is continued on the north to the Ganges.

Except near the Ganges, where the depth of the water increases to from 40 to 45 feet, water is found in the parganah at a depth of from 20 to 30 feet below the surface. Irrigation. There are numerous masonry wells, but earthen wells do not exist in the centre and south of the parganah. There is considerable irrigation, especially for rice, from the *jhils* and tanks and a little irrigation from the Sasur-Khaderi and Mahánadi. As, however, these streams are apt to run dry, the irrigation from them is very precarious.

Irrigated *dúmat* covers nearly 50 per cent. of the cultivated area. The other soils of importance are unirrigated *dúmat* (12 per cent.); *matiyár* (7 per cent.); inferior clay soil or *chan-char* (8 per cent.), and *stgon* or sandy loam (10 per cent.). Soils.

At settlement autumn and spring crops were cultivated in the proportions of 53·5 and 46·5 per cent. of the area cultivated for both harvests. The principal staples are rice, covering over 30 per cent., *birra*, covering 22 per cent., and *juár*, covering 11 per cent., of the cultivated area. Wheat and gram are grown on about about 8 per cent. of the area under cultivation.

The following classes comprised the proprietary body at settlement, the Landholders and their percentage of the whole area owned by each class tenures. being appended to its name:—

Musalmáns	...	...	54·8 per cent.	Kaláls	...	...	1·2 per cent.
Ráyáths	...	...	18·9 "	Khatris	...	...	1 "
Rájputs	...	...	14·9 "	Ahírs	...	...	·97 "
Brahmans	...	...	5·9 "	Baniás	...	...	·05 "
Lodhás	...	...	1·7 "				

The majority of estates are held under the *zamíndári* form of tenure. The number of estates is now 363.

Proprietors cultivated at settlement 9·3 per cent. of the cultivated area as *str*, and the percentages cultivated by tenants with occupancy rights and tenants-at-will were respectively 70·9 and 19·8. The chief classes of cultivating proprietors were Rájputs and Musalmáns; of tenants with rights of occupancy, Lodhás, Ahírs, Rájputs, and Brahmans; and of tenants-at-will, Lodhás, Ahírs, and Musalmáns. The assumed rental for purposes of assessment was Rs. 334,716. The present recorded rental is Rs. 304,070.

The parganah formed one of the maháls of sarkár Kara. It was farmed before the cession to Muhammad Bákar and managed after the cession by Bákar 'Alí Khán. The revenues assessed at the first five settlements after the cession were as follows:—

1st settlement	2nd settlement	3rd settlement	4th settlement	5th settlement after revision.
(1801).	(1805).	(1808).	(1812).	(1840)
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
185,124	161,190	146,617	156,662	172,824

The demand was reduced at the sixth settlement by 4 per cent. and now stands at Rs. 164,793. The incidence is Rs. 2-9-8 on the cultivated area.

Hathgáon.—Town in parganah Hathgáon, tahsíl Khága, situated 18 miles from Fatehpur, and 7 from Khága. Latitude 25°-52'-42"; longitude 81°-9'-51". Population 4,202 (2,194 females), prevalent class Musalmáns. The town is the head-quarters of the parganah of the same name. The origin of the name has already been given. There is a second-class police-station and

an imperial post-office. The place was the residence of an *ámil* under native rule, and of a *tahsildár* after the cession till 1852, when the head-quarters of the *tahsíl* were established at *Khúga*. Act XX. of 1856 was formerly extended to *Hathgón*, but it was found necessary to exempt the place from its operation. The people of the place worship the stone elephant every Tuesday, and a large fair is held in honour of *Parasur Rikh* in *Bhádon* (August-September). There is a good market. There was a fort in the time of *Rája Jai Chand*, but only the foundations of it remain.

Husainganj (or Chhaunka).—Agricultural town in *tahsíl* and *parganah* *Fatehpur*, situated on the *Dalaman* road, about 5 miles from the head-quarters station. Latitude $25^{\circ}59'19''$; longitude $80^{\circ}58'0''$. Population 2,740 (1,370 females), prevailing class *Baniás*. There is a *parganah* school, a second-class police-station, and an imperial post-office. The place once had a considerable trade, and there is a large bi-weekly market for the sale of country produce. The town has, however, not the same importance that it had before the opening of the railway. It was founded in 1771 by *Husain Bakhsh*, the *chela* of *Mír Almas 'Alí Khán*. The remains of a fort built by *Kurmís*, when in alliance with the *rája* of *Dalaman*, exist close by.

The watch and ward of the town is provided for by taxation under Act XX. of 1856. During 1881-82 the house-tax thereby imposed, together with a balance of Rs. 129-15-11 from the preceding year, gave a total income of Rs. 729-14-5. The expenditure, which was chiefly on police (Rs. 287), public works (Rs. 29-13-6), and conservancy (Rs. 108), amounted to Rs. 424-13-6. The returns showed 752 houses, of which 257 were assessed with the tax: the incidence being Rs. 2-5-4 per house assessed, and Rs. 0-3-6 per head of population.

Jáfarganj (Chak Jáfár 'Alí Khán).—Town in *parganah* *Tappa Jár*, *tahsíl* *Kaliánpur*, distant 20 miles from *Kaliánpur*, and 20 from *Fatehpur*. Latitude $25^{\circ}54'25''$; longitude $80^{\circ}32'27''$. Population 1,884 (953 females), the prevailing class being *Baniás*. There is an imperial post-office and a third-class police-station. There is a good market.

The watch and ward of the town is provided for by taxation under Act XX. of 1856. During 1881-82 the house-tax thereby imposed, together with a balance of Rs. 25-15-11 from the preceding year, gave a total income of Rs. 521-5-2. The expenditure, which was entirely on police (Rs. 243) and conservancy (Rs. 108), amounted to Rs. 351. The returns showed 554 houses, of which 189 were assessed with the tax: the incidence being Rs. 2-9-11 per house assessed, and Re. 0-4-2 per head of population.

Jahánabad—Town adjoining the town of Kora on the old imperial road, 29 miles from Fatehpur. Latitude $26^{\circ}-6'-33''$; longitude $80^{\circ}-24'-18.54''$. For a description of it the reader is referred to the notice of Kora. By the census of 1881 the area was 113 acres, with a total population of 5,244 (2,624 females), giving a density of 46 to the acre. The Hindus numbered 3,985 (1,959 females; Musalmáns 1,201 (639 females); and Jains 58 (26 females).

The watch and ward of the town is provided for by taxation under Act XX. of 1856. During 1881-82 the house-tax thereby imposed, together with a balance of Rs. 21-5-9 from the preceding year, gave a total income of Rs. 1,138-3-3. The expenditure, which was entirely on police (Rs. 740-1-7) and conservancy Rs. 240), amounted to Rs. 980-1-7. The returns showed 1,630 houses, of which 530 were assessed with the tax: the incidence being Rs. 2-1-8 per house assessed, and Re. 0-3-5 per head of population.

Jamráwán.—Agricultural village in tahsíl and parganah Fatehpur, situated on the road to Dalaman by the Ganges, 12 miles distant from Fatehpur. Latitude $26^{\circ}-1'-5''$; longitude $81^{\circ}-2'-26''$. Population 4,145 (2,017 females), chiefly Rájputs. The village gave its name to a taluka belonging to the Raghubansís, which was confiscated on account of the rebellion of the zamíndárs in the Mutiny.

Kaliánpur.—Tahsíl in the western portion of the district, containing parganahs Bindki, Kútia Gunír, and Tappa Jár; bounded on the north by the Ganges and the Cawnpore district, on the east by the Fatehpur and Gházípur tahsíls, on the west by Kora tahsíl, and on the south by the Jumna and tahsíl Gházípur.

The total area according to the latest official statement (1881) was 279.5 square miles, of which 152.8 were cultivated, 46.4 cultivable, and 80.3 barren; the whole area paying Government revenue or quit-rent. The amount of payment to Government, whether land-revenue or quit-rent (including, where such exists, water advantage, but not water-rates) was Rs. 256,065; or, with local rates and cesses, Rs. 298,936. The amount of rent, including local cesses, paid by cultivators was Rs. 421,434.

According to the census of 1881, the tahsíl contained 216 inhabited villages: of which 43 had less than 200 inhabitants; 109 between 200 and 500; 38 between 500 and 1,000; 19 between 1,000 and 2,000; 5 between 2,000 and 3,000; and 2 between 3,000 and 5,000. The only town containing more than 5,000 inhabitants was Bindki. The total population was 119,182 (57,766 females), giving a density of 429 to the square mile. Classified according to

religion, there were 109,384 Hindus (52,882 females); 9,798 Musalmáns (4,884 females); no Jains, no Christians, and no members of other religions.

The tahsil is sufficiently described in the notices of the parganahs that it contains.

Katoghan.—Village in parganah Hathgáon, tahsil Khága, situated on the Grand Trunk Road, about 24 miles from Fatchpur, and 4 from Khága. Latitude $25^{\circ}45'-10''$; longitude $81^{\circ}41'-39''$. Population 2,896 (1,357 females), prevailing class Lodhis. There is an encamping-ground for troops, a police out-post, and a large *zardí*.

Khága—Northern tahsil in the eastern portion of the district, containing parganahs Hathgáon and Kotila. It is bounded on the north by the Ganges, on the east by the Alidabad district, on the west by tahsil Fatchpur, and on the south by parganah Káda of tahsil Khakren.

The total area according to the latest official statement (1881) was 274.2 square miles, of which 129.5 were cultivated, 57.9 cultivable, and 86.8 barren. The area paying Government revenue or quit-rent was 274.1 square miles (121.4 cultivated, 57.9 cultivable, 86.8 barren). The amount of payment to Government, whether land-revenue or quit-rent (including, where such exists, water advantage, but not water-rates), was Rs. 199,252; or, with local-rates and cesses, Rs. 231,133. The amount of rent, including local cesses, paid by cultivators was Rs. 368,567.

According to the census of 1881, the tahsil contained 335 inhabited villages: of which 155 had less than 200 inhabitants; 102 between 200 and 500; 47 between 500 and 1,000; 25 between 1,000 and 2,000; 4 between 2,000 and 3,000; and 2 between 3,000 and 5,000. There were no towns containing more than 5,000 inhabitants. The total population was 136,947 (68,235 females), giving a density of 502 to the square mile. Classified according to religion, there were 115,612 Hindus (56,962 females); 21,301 Musalmáns (11,273 females); and 1 Christian (male).

The tahsil is described in the notices of the parganahs, of which it is composed.

Khága (Bahádurpur Khága).—Tahsili town in parganah Hathgáon, tahsil Khága, situated on the Grand Trunk Road about 20 miles from Fatchpur. Latitude $25^{\circ}46'-28''$; longitude $81^{\circ}5'-46''$. Population 1,643 (765 females), prevailing class Chamáras. There is a first-class police-station and an imperial post-office. There is a good market, and the place has a railway station. A religious fair is held here in the month of October.

Khajuha.—Town in parganah and tahsíl Kora on the old imperial road, 21 miles from Fatehpur, and 10 from Jahánabad. Latitude $26^{\circ}3'-12''$; longitude $80^{\circ}31'-4''$. Population 3,492 (1,810 females), prevailing caste Brahmans. The town contains 12 *muhallas*. There is a third-class police-station, an imperial post-office, and a parganah school. A considerable trade was formerly carried on here, but it has now been diverted to Bindki. There is a large religious fair in October, and a bi-weekly market. The town was formerly noted for its bow-makers, but its chief manufacture now is that of brass vessels.

Kasba Lakna-khera and Khajuha were two old villages adjacent to one another; the former was founded by a Kurmí zamíndár, and the name of the latter was derived from the fact that the land on which it was built had previously been covered by a *khajúr* jungle. The Emperor Aurangzeb, to commemorate his victory over Shíja in the neighbourhood in 1659 A.D., bought some land from the zamíndárs of Lakna-khera and Nandápur and founded a town. He built a tank and *sarái* and laid out a garden. He called the place Aurangabad in honour of himself, but the name has not survived. The garden, however, is still known by the name of the *Bádsháhi Bág*h. There was formerly an indigo factory in the garden owned by Mr. Fournier, who was murdered in the Mutiny. The town contains two or three mosques built in the times of native rule, and several Hindu temples raised since the cession. There is a *sarái* situated in the main street of the town and now partly used as a school-house, and a *báradari* outside the town. Both buildings were built by Aurangzeb to commemorate the victory mentioned above. The place is also noticeable as the scene of a battle in 1712 between Prince Farukhsíyar and Aiz-ud-dín, the son of Jahándar Sháh, and of a defeat of the rebels in the Mutiny.

The watch and ward of the town is provided for by taxation under Act XX. of 1856. During 1881-82 the house-tax thereby imposed, together with a balance of Rs. 58-14-7 from the preceding year, gave a total income of Rs. 1,052-13-10. The expenditure, which was chiefly on police (Rs. 477-15-3), public works (Rs. 100), and conservancy (Rs. 297-4-10), amounted to Rs. 875-4-1. The returns showed 1,029 houses, of which 470 were assessed with the tax: the incidence being Re. 2-1-10 per house assessed, and Rs. 0-4-7 per head of population.

Khakrerú.—Southern tahsíl in the eastern portion of the district, containing parganahs Dháta and Ekdala; bounded on the north by tahsíl Khága, on the east by the Allahabad district, on the west by tahsíl Gházípur and the Jumna, and on the south by the Jumna.

The total area according to the latest official statement (1881) was 215·2 square miles, of which 130·2 were cultivated, 34·6 cultivable, and 50·4 barren ; the whole area paying Government revenue or quit-rent. The amount of payment to Government, whether land-revenue or quit-rent (including, where such exists, water advantage, but not water-rates), was Rs. 178,479 ; or, with local rates and cesses, Rs. 210,282. The amount of rent, including local cesses, paid by cultivators was Rs. 256,430.

According to the census of 1881, the tahsíl contained 169 inhabited villages : of which 56 had less than 200 inhabitants ; 64 between 200 and 500 ; 33 between 500 and 1,000 ; 11 between 1,000 and 2,000 ; 3 between 2,000 and 3,000 ; and 2 between 3,000 and 5,000. There were no towns containing more than 5,000 inhabitants. The total population was 78,686 (39,402 females), giving a density of 366 to the square mile. Classified according to religion, there were 68,865 Hindus (34,260 females) ; 9,821 Mnsalmáns (5,142 females) ; no Jains, Christians, or followers of other religions.

The other details about the tahsíl that are of interest will be found in the notices of the parganahs of which it is comprised.

Khakrerú.—Head-quarters of the tahsíl of the same name, situated in parganah Ekdala, distant 29 miles from the head-quarters of the district. Latitude $25^{\circ}-36'-56''$; longitude $81^{\circ}-10'-18''$. Population 1,152 (539 females), chiefly Musalmáns. There is a first-class police-station and an imperial post-office. A considerable trade in cotton is done here. There was a fort here, of which only the ruins now remain.

Khisahan.—Village in tahsíl and parganah Gházípur, situated about $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Gházípur, and 8 from Fatehpur. Latitude $25^{\circ}-45'-58''$; longitude $80^{\circ}-51'-10''$. Population 2,383 (1,190 females), prevailing class Brahmans.

Kishanpur.—Town in parganah Ekdala, tahsíl Khakrerú, situated on the Junna, 27 miles from Fatehpur, and 11 from Khakrerú. Latitude $25^{\circ}-38'-25''$; longitude $81^{\circ}-3'-9''$. Population 2,115 (1,084 females), prevailing class Baniás. There is a parganah school, a third-class police-station, and an imperial post-office. The town was founded by one Ramkishan Lodhá. It is a thriving place for its size, and is noted for its manufacture of floor-cloths and coverlets for beds. It has also some trade in grain. There is a large fair in October, which has both a religious and a commercial aspect.

The watch and ward of the town is provided for by taxation under Act XX. of 1856. During 1881-82 the house-tax thereby imposed, together with a balance of Rs. 82-6-7 from the preceding year, gave a total income of Rs. 574-11-1. The expenditure, which was chiefly on police (Rs. 236), public

works (Rs. 59-14-6), and conservancy (Rs. 136-8-0), amounted to Rs. 432-6-6. The returns showed 422 houses, of which 218 were assessed with the tax; the incidence being Rs. 2-4-2 per house assessed, and Re. 0-3-9 per head of population.

Kondar.—Village in parganah Mutaar, tahsíl Gházípur, distant 12 miles from Gházípur, and 18 from Fatehpur. Latitude $25^{\circ}50'30''$; longitude $80^{\circ}37'10''$. Population 2,125 (1,014 females), prevailing caste Rájputs.

Kora.—Western tahsíl of the district, consists of one parganah of the same name as the tahsíl. It is bounded on the north by parganah Bindki of tahsíl Kaliánpur, on the east by parganah Tappa Jár of the same tahsíl, on the west by the Cawnpore district, and on the south by the Jumna.

The total area according to the latest official statement (1881) was 230 0 square miles, of which 132·5 were cultivated, 35·4 cultivable, and 62·1 barren. The area paying Government revenue or quit-rent 229·4 square miles 132·1 cultivated, 35·3 cultivable, 62·0 barren). The amount of payment to Government, whether land-revenue or quit-rent (including, where such exists, water advantage, but not water-rates) was Rs. 192,310; or, with local rates and cesses, Rs. 226,138. The amount of rent, including local cesses, paid by cultivators was Rs. 326,183.

According to the census of 1881, the tahsíl contained 171 inhabited villages: of which 52 had less than 200 inhabitants; 74 between 200 and 500; 28 between 500 and 1,000; 12 between 1,000 and 2,000; 4 between 2,000 and 3,000; and 1 between 3,000 and 5,000. The only town containing more than 5,000 inhabitants was Jahánabad. The population recorded in 1872 was 91,207 (44,095 females). It had fallen in 1881 to 81,164 (40,266 females). The Hindu portion of the population consisted of Brahmans, 13,257 (6,888 females); Rájputs, 3,506 (1,595 females); Baniás, 3,236 (1,562 females); and "other castes," 55,487 (27,296 females). Among the Muhammadans there were Sunnis 5,453 (2,807 females), and Shíás 167 (92 females). There were 58 Jains (26 females), but no Christians or Sikhs. Classified according to occupation, there were 827 zamíndárs, 22,807 cultivators, and 57,530 persons of other occupations. The most prevalent classes are Brahmans, Kurmís, Ahírs, and Chamárs. The number of the population to the square mile is 352.

The parganah is divided into three portions by the rivers Rind and Nán that pass through it in a direction from west to south-east. The Rind enters the parganah in the north-west, and,

Physical features.

after passing near Kora, where it is bridged by a massive Mughal bridge on the old Trunk Road, it passes through a tract of country much cut up by ravines till it enters pargannah Teppa Jár. The soil in the neighbourhood of the ravine is reddish in colour, and is often mixed with *kankar*. The Nún enters the pargannah in the south-west from the Cawnpore district, and flows in a south-easterly direction till it falls into the Jumna. The country lying between the Nún and the Jumna is very much cut up by immense ravines, covered with thorn jungle. The culturable land in the neighbourhood is calcareous and gravelly, and there is little or no irrigation. The pargannah generally is much deteriorated by the large area of raviny land. In the Jumna *taráí* wheat is grown without irrigation.

Kora is connected with Fatehpur by a first-class metalled road along the old Mughal road, which crosses the Rind by the bridge mentioned above. At Bakewar a metalled road branches off to connect Kora directly with the Mauhar station of the East Indian Railway. Unmetalled roads connect Kora with Shiurájpur on the north and Amnuli on the south, and an unmetalled road runs east from Amnuli to Jáfarganj in the Teppa Jár pargannah. Another unmetalled road branches off to the west from Bakewar to the borders of the district. The southern portion of the pargannah suffers during the rains from the want of a bridge over the Rind in its vicinity.

In the northern and central tracts there is well-irrigation, but the southern tract is generally unirrigated. The irrigation is entirely from wells and tanks, the rivers not being used at all for the purpose. There were at the time of settlement 851 masonry wells, irrigating nearly 8,500 acres, and 1,982 earthen wells, irrigating an area of nearly 5 acres each.

The presence of the Jumna, Rind, and Nún causes a great variety of soils, and the settlement officer divided them into 29 classes. The most important soils are irrigated *dúmat*, covering 22 per cent., and unirrigated *dúmat*, which extends over 30 per cent. of the cultivated area. About 13 per cent. of the area under cultivation consists of *sígon*. The other soils cover smaller areas.

Autumn crops cover about 40·5, and spring crops 59·5 per cent. of the area cultivated for both harvests. The chief products of the autumn harvest are cotton, *juár*, and *bájjra*, sown respectively over about 15, 14, and 6 per cent. of the total area cultivated.

The principal spring crops are *birra*, covering over 40 per cent., and wheat and gram, each sown on between 5 and 6 per cent. of the area under cultivation.

The chief proprietary classes, with the extent of the property owned by Landholders and their tenures, is here given:—

Class.	Percentage.	Class.	Percentage.
Brahmans ...	45·4	Kaláls ...	5·8
Káyaths ...	13·	Kurmís ...	5·4
Rájputs ...	10·	Baniás ...	4·3
Musalwáns ...	10·	Khatrís ...	2·3

The tahsíl was once the home of the Gautam clan, and the rája of Argal still resides within it, but he is now the proprietor of only two villages. Of the 250 estates within the tahsíl at settlement 202 were held under the *zamíndári* tenure, and 25 and 23 respectively under the perfect and imperfect *pattidári* tenures. Thirty-three estates belonged to proprietors owning more than one estate; 127 estates to one owner or to bodies of less than six sharers; and 90 estates to proprietary bodies consisting of more than six sharers. The number of estates has increased to 294.

Proprietors cultivated 7·3 per cent. of the total cultivated area as *sír*. The remainder was cultivated by tenants with occupancy rights and tenants-at-will in the percentages of 69·7 and 23 of the total cultivated area. The principal holders of *sír* were Rájputs, Brahmans, and Kurmís; of land held with occupancy rights, Kurmís, Brahmans, Rájputs, Ahírs, and Kewats; and of land held without rights of occupancy, Brahmans, Kurmís, and Ahírs. The names of these classes are given in order according to the extent of the area cultivated by them. The rates of rent paid within the parganah are the lowest paid in the district. The estimated rental of the settlement officer for purposes of assessment was Rs. 382,439. The recorded rent-roll is at present Rs. 326,183.

The parganah formed one of the original maháls of sarkár Kora. It is conjectured by Sir H. Elliot that its name may have been derived from one of the family names of the rájas of Kanauj, with whom the rájas of Argal intermarried. The rájas of Argal themselves give a different derivation, relating that one of their ancestors, Rája Kulang Deo, built a fort at Kora, calling it Karra (hard), and saying that the flinty nature of the soil made the place well suited to be the home of soldiers. The parganah is at all events a very old fiscal division. Before the cession it was farmed to Mír Almas 'Alí Khán. The settlements that succeeded the

cession have been described in the fiscal history of the district. The assessments fixed for this parganah were as follows :—

1st settlement (1801).	2nd settlement (1805).	3rd settlement (1808).	4th settlement (1812).	5th settlement (1840). after revision.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
216,182	219,476	201,612	204,377	203,234

At the sixth settlement the revenue was reduced by 5·7 per cent. The revenue now stands at Rs. 192,310, and its incidence on the cultivated area Rs. 2-5-3.

Kora.—Head-quarters of the tahsil of the same name situated on the river Rind, 29 miles from Fatehpur. Latitude $28^{\circ} 6' - 35''$; longitude $80^{\circ} 24' - 21''$. Population 2,650 (1,452 females), prevailing class Musalmáns. Twenty-two generations ago Rája Kunlang Deo of the Argal family built the fort here, from which the town is said to have obtained its name. The two towns of Kora and Jahánabad, which are known as one under the name of Kora-Jahánabad, are situated on the old imperial road, and are separated one from the other by a road only. They are, however, separately administered under Act XX., 1856. There is a first-class police-station, an imperial post-office, and a tahsili school. A Great Trigonometrical Survey Station exists within the Jahánabad portion of the town. The place had once a good trade, but situated as it is on the old imperial road, and lying off the Grand Trunk Road and the railway, much of its trade has been diverted to other places. It is, however, still a market for the disposal of agricultural produce, and copper and bell-metal vessels are manufactured in some quantity. The town contains many old and substantially-built houses, most of which are ruinous and desolate in appearance. In Kora there is a very magnificent tank of great size and depth, and retaining a constant supply of clear water. It was built by the *chakladdar* Mír Almas 'Alí Khán. Facing the tank is an elegant *báradari* (erected by the same person), and a large but neglected garden, surrounded by high walls. The fort is used as a tahsili.

The watch and ward of the town is provided for by taxation under Act XX. of 1856. During 1881-82 the house-tax thereby imposed, together with a balance of Rs. 70-3-11 from the preceding year, gave a total income of Rs. 586-1-11. The expenditure, which was entirely on police (Rs. 263) and conservancy (Rs. 132), amounted to Rs. 395. The returns showed 671 houses, of which 205 were assessed with the tax: the incidence being Rs. 2-8-3 per house assessed, and Re. 0-3-1 per head of population.

Kot.—Village in parganah Ekdala, tahsíl Khakrerú, situated on the Jumna, about 32 miles from Fatehpur, and 5 from Khakrerú. Latitude $25^{\circ} 31' 40''$;

longitude $81^{\circ}8'-22''$. Population 2,113 (1,108 females), chiefly Musalmáns. A Bhar rája had a fort at this place, which was visited by the sons of Ala-ud-din Ghorí on a hunting expedition. The hunting expedition was converted into a hostile raid, and the Bhar rája was defeated and overthrown. The place was given to four brothers, Patháns of the Khokar tribe, of whom the eldest was Malik Bhíl or Malik Bábar. They destroyed the fort and took up their residence at the village, which was named after the fort, and is still owned by their descendants.

Kotila.—Northern parganah of tahsíl Khága, bounded on the north by the Ganges, on the east and south by parganah Hathgáon, and on the west by parganah Fatehpur.

The total area according to the latest official statement (1881) was 46·3 square miles, of which 23·2 were cultivated, 8·0 cultivable, and 15·1 barren; the entire area paying Government revenue or quit-rent. The amount of payment to Government, whether land-revenue or quit-rent (including, where such exists, water advantage, but not water-rates) was Rs. 34,459; or, with local rates and cesses, Rs. 40,622. The amount of rent, including local cesses, paid by cultivators was Rs. 64,493.

The population was recorded in 1872 as 20,774 (10,221 females). It had risen by 1881 to 25,067 (12,515 females). The Hindu portion of the population consisted of Brahmans, 1,435 (667 females); Rájputs, 881 (397 females); Baniás, 480 (243 females); and "other castes," 17,627 (8,778 females). The Muhammadan population consisted of Sunnis 4,499 (2,359 females) and Shiás 145 (71 females). There were no Christians, Jains, or Sikhs. Classified according to occupation, the population consisted of 261 zamíndárs, 6,185 cultivators, and 18,621 persons of other occupations. The most numerous classes are Musalmáns, Ahírs, Chamárs, Muráís, and Pásís. The number of the population to the square mile is 577.

The physical features and the communications of the parganah have been generally described under Hathgáon parganah. Kotila is slightly inferior in fertility to Hathgáon, having more sandy soil near the Ganges.

As in parganah Hathgáon irrigation is carried on from tanks, *jhíls*, and masonry wells. Water is found at from 25 to 30 feet from the surface, and the soil is very favourable to the construction of earthen wells, which are, in consequence, very numerous.

Of 13,701 acres cultivated at the time of settlement, 41·4 per cent. were irrigated loam (*dumat*), and 16 per cent. irrigated and 12·7 per cent. unirrigated sandy loam (*slgon*). The other soils covered much smaller areas.

Autumn crops cover 45, and spring crops 55, per cent. of the cultivated area. *Juár*, covering 17 per cent., and rice, covering 15 per cent., of the area under cultivation for both harvests, are the principal autumn crops. Of the spring crops *birra* is sown on 33 per cent., wheat on 7 per cent., and gram on 6 per cent. of the whole cultivated area.

Landholders and their tenures.

The proprietary classes at settlement were—

Musalmáns ...	...	65 per cent.	Bantás ...	...	4·1 per cent.
Káyáths ...	...	11 "	Kaláts ...	...	·03 "
Brahmans ...	...	9·4 "	Lodhás, and Ahírs ...	...	·02 "
Rájputs ...	...	8·9 "			

The majority of the estates are held under the *zamfudári* form of tenure. The number of estates is 186.

Proprietors cultivated at settlement 16·5 per cent. of the cultivated area as *sír*, and the percentages of the whole area cultivated by tenants with rights of occupancy and tenants-at-will respectively were 58 and 25·5. The chief classes of cultivating proprietors were Musalmáns and Rájputs; of tenants with rights of occupancy and tenants-at-will Ahírs, Musalmáns, Brahmans, and Muráts. The rental assumed for purposes of assessment was Rs 70,655. The recorded rental at present is Rs. 64,493.

Fiscal history.

Before the cession the parganah, with Hathgáon, was farmed to Muñammad Bákar, whose descendants still own a considerable number of villages. After the cession it was managed by Nawáb Bákar 'Alí Khán till 1809. The revenues successively fixed during British rule were :—

1st settlement (1801).	2nd settlement (1805).	3rd settlement (1808).	4th settlement (1812).	5th settlement (1840) after revision.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
37,442.	31,897.	31,991.	34,465.	37,287.

The fifth settlement, though unequal, worked well in this parganah, and the people of it are more prosperous than in any parganah except Dháta. At settlement the revenue was reduced by 6·8 per cent., and it now stands at Rs. 34,459, its incidence on the cultivated acre being Rs. 2-8-3.

Kotila.—Village in parganah Kotila, tahsíl Khága, distant 12 miles from Khága, and 19 from Fatehpur. Latitude $25^{\circ}57'-52''$; longitude $81^{\circ}8'-20''$. Population 713 (363 females), chiefly Musalmáns. The ruins of two forts remain; one said to have been built in the time of Rája Jai Chand, and one by an Afghán whose name is not known.

Kúrá Kanik.—Village in parganah Mutaur, tahsíl Gházípur, situated on the Jumna, 18 miles from Fatehpur, and 10 miles from Gházípur. Latitude $25^{\circ}47'-50''$; longitude $80^{\circ}38'-31''$. Population 3,456 (1,745 females), prevailing caste Rájputs. The village is owned by Musalmáns, the descendants of converted Dikhit Rájputs. A fair is held here daily through the month of March and is largely attended.

Kúrsam.—Village in parganah Bindki, tahsíl Kaliánpur, 18 miles from Fatehpur, and 2 from Bindki. Latitude $26^{\circ}4'-32''$; longitude $80^{\circ}36'-24''$. Population 2,573 (1,236 females), prevailing caste Rájputs.

Kúsumbhi.—Agricultural village in parganah Haṣwa, tahsíl Fatehpur, 8 miles from the district head-quarters. Latitude $25^{\circ}50'-2''$; longitude $80^{\circ}52'-41''$. Population 2,481 (1,196 females), prevailing caste Rájputs.

Kútia Gunír.—North-eastern parganah of Kaliánpur tahsíl, bounded on the north by the Ganges, on the east by parganah Fatehpur, on the west by parganah Bindki, and on the south by parganah Tappa Jár.

The total area according to the latest official statement (1881) was 82·5 square miles, of which 48·2 were cultivated, 16·5 cultivable, and 22·8 barren; the entire area paying Government revenue or quit-rent. The amount of payment to Government, whether land-revenue or quit-rent (including, where such exists, water-advantage, but not water-rates), was Rs. 73,905; or, with local rates and cesses, Rs. 86,411. The amount of rent, including local cesses, paid by cultivators was Rs. 117,694.

The population recorded at 1872 was 36,101 (17,069 females). It had risen in 1881 to 37,489 (18,248 females). The Hindu portion of the population consisted of Brahmans, 4,095 (2,054 females); Rájputs, 3,760 (1,680 females); Baniás, 773 (383 females); and "other castes," 26,412 (12,949 females). Among the Musalmáns there were 2,419 (1,169 females) Sunnís and 30 (13 females) Shíás. There were no Christians, Sikhs, or Jains. Classified according to occupation the population consisted of 550 zamíndárs, 10,274 cultivators, and 26,665 persons of other occupations. The most numerous classes are Brahmans, Rájputs, Abírs, and Chamárs. The number of the population to the square mile is 457.

The parganah forms with Bindki the northern division of tahsil Kaliánpur.

Physical features. The East Indian Railway and Grand Trunk Road pass through the parganah, the local railway station being at Malwa. In its general features the parganah is very similar to Bindki, the description of which applies equally well to Kútia Gunír. In the latter parganah 6·9 per cent. of the total area and 9·5 per cent. of the culturable area is occupied by groves.

Irrigation. At the time of settlement there were 806 masonry wells, irrigating 7,315 acres, and 823 earthen wells, irrigating 3,758 acres. The soil is not so suitable to earthen wells as that of Bindki, and water generally lies nearer to the surface, being not more than 15 feet from the surface in the south-east portion of the parganah.

Soils. The soils of Kútia Gunír are the same as those of Bindki, except that it is, of course, without the *taráí* of the Pándú, which river does not enter the parganah. Irrigated *dúmat* covers about 41 per cent., and unirrigated *dúmat* about 11 per cent. of the cultivated area. *Mattyár* is found over 13 per cent., and Gauges *taráí* land over between 8 and 9 per cent. of the area. The other soils cover smaller areas.

Crops. The parganah grows a larger proportion of superior crops than Bindki. The autumn crops cover 42 per cent., and the spring crops 58 per cent., of the cultivated area. Rice, covering 17 per cent. of the area sown for both harvests, *juár*, covering 8 per cent., *bájra*, covering 4 per cent., and sugarcane, covering 3½ per cent., are the most important autumn crops. For the spring harvest *birra* is, as usual, the most extensively cultivated crop, covering 38 per cent. of the total cultivated area, while *gojai* and gram cover about 11 per cent. and 5 per cent. respectively.

Landholders and their tenures.

Proprietary rights are distributed among the following classes in the percentages placed opposite their names:—

Class.	Percentage.	Class.	Percentage.
Rájputs ...	62·1	Gautam Nau-Muslims ...	4·6
Ráyaths ...	10·8	Kaláls ...	2·9
Musalmánas ...	10·4	Banías ...	1·7
Brahmans ...	7·4	Bhátas ...	0·1

Of 110 estates existing at the time of settlement, 69 were held under the *zamindári* form of tenure; 33 under the perfect, and 8 under the imperfect *pattidári* tenures. Fifteen estates belonged to proprietors owning more than

Malwa.—Village in parganah Kūtin Gunnr, tahsíl Kaliānpur, distant 12 miles from Fatehpur, and 6 from Kaliānpur. Latitude $26^{\circ}-1'-16''$; longitude $80^{\circ}-45'-18''$. Population 1,820 (855 females), prevailing caste Rājputs. There is an imperial post-office and a third-class police-station. The place has also an encamping-ground for troops and a station on the East Indian Railway.

Mandrāwan.—Village in parganah Tappa Jār, tahsíl Kaliānpur, distant 10 miles from Fatehpur, and 4 from Bindki. Latitude $26^{\circ}-0'-20''$; longitude $80^{\circ}-35'-36''$. Population 2,231 (1,107 females), prevailing class Kurmīs.

Mandwa.—Village in parganah Hathgāon, tahsíl Khūga, distant 25 miles from Fatehpur, and 9 from Khūga. Latitude $25^{\circ}-19'-35''$; longitude $81^{\circ}-18'-21''$. Population 2,615 (1,364 females), prevailing class Musalmāns. There is an imperial post-office and a parganah school.

Mauhār.—Village in parganah Bindki, tahsíl Kaliānpur, on the Grand Trunk Road, distant 20 miles from Fatehpur, and 4 from Bindki. Latitude $26^{\circ}-5'-38''$; longitude $80^{\circ}-38'-51''$. Population 3,322 (1,592 females), chiefly Rājputs. There is an imperial post-office, and the railway station, from which all the grain and produce brought to Bindki is exported, is the most important one in the district.

Mawai.—Village in tahsíl and parganah Kora, situated on the Jumna, distant 32 miles from head-quarters. Latitude $25^{\circ}-57'-47''$; longitude $81^{\circ}-2'-40''$. Population 2,232 (1,123 females), prevailing caste Rājputs.

Muhammadpur Gaunti.—Village in parganah Hathgāon, tahsíl Khūga, distant 28 miles from Fatehpur, and 10 from Khūga. Latitude $25^{\circ}-47'-42''$; longitude $81^{\circ}-19'-21''$. Population 3,369 (1,727 females), prevailing class Musalmāns. There is a third-class police-station and an imperial post-office. There is a good market here. The village was founded by Gautams, but is said to have derived its present name from the victory of Muhammad Shāhab-ud-dīn Ghorī over Rāja Jai Chand in 1194 A.D.

Mutaur.—South-western parganah of tahsíl Gházīpur, bounded on the north by the parganahs Āyāh Sāh and Tappa Jār, on the east by parganah Gházīpur, on the west by the Jumna and parganah Tappa Jār, and on the south by the Jumna. The parganah was originally called Kūnra or Karson, on account, says Sir H. Elliot, of the resemblance of the projecting patches of alluvial land on the Jumna to a *kunda* (platter). There is a village called Kūnra on the Jumna. The parganah formed one of mahāls of sarkār Kara. Its name was changed by Nawāb Abdul Samād Khān, who transferred the head-quarters to Mutaur in the time of the Emperor Shāh 'Alamgīr.

The total area according to the latest official statement (1881) was 89 6 square miles, of which 50·8 were cultivated, 14·1 cultivable, and 24·7 barren; the entire area paying Government revenue or quit-rent. The amount of payment to Government, whether land-revenue or quit-rent (including, where such exists, water advantage, but not water-rates) was Rs. 59,680; or, with local rates and cesses, Rs. 70,132. The amount of rent, including local cesses, paid by cultivators, was Rs. 91,596.

The population recorded in 1872 was 26,646 (12,637 females), and in 1881 it had risen to 26,784 (13,169 females). The Hindu portion of the population at the latter census consisted of Brahmans, 3,150 (1,601 females); Rájputs, 5,673 (2,571 females); Baniás, 866 (434 females); and "other castes," 14,257 (7,169 females). The Muhammadan population consisted of Sunnis 2,837 (1,394 females and Shiás 1 (male). There were no Christians, Sikhs, or Jains. Classified according to occupation, the population consisted of 698 zamíndárs, 6,117 cultivators, and 19,969 persons of other occupations. The most numerous classes are Rájputs, Brahmans, Kewats, and Chamárs. The number of the population to the square mile is 300.

The parganah belongs almost entirely to the Jumna tract, which consists of calcareous soil, is very liable to injury from the growth of *káns* grass, and is without means of irrigation. There is, however, a fine and extensive tract of *tarái* land in the Jumna, which produces good spring crops.

The communications of the parganah have been noticed in the description given of parganah Gházípur.

Water lies at a depth of from 70 to 90 feet below the surface, and there is practically no irrigation from wells, *jhíls*, or tanks.

The most important soils in the parganah are sandy loam (*sígon*), Pándú-Jumna *tarái*, dry loam, and land subject to fluvial action (*kachhár*). The percentages of the total area covered by these soils are respectively about 21, 19, 16, 14, and 11.

The autumn and spring crops cover almost equal areas. *Judr* covers nearly 19 per cent., *bájra* about 15 per cent., and cotton about 10 per cent., of the cultivated area. The greater part of the area cultivated for the spring harvest is occupied by gram and *birra*, which respectively cover 25 and 20 per cent. of the area sown for both harvests.

The land was owned at settlement by the following classes :— Rájputs (41·6 Landholders and their per cent.), Brahmans (25·7 per cent.), Musalmáns (21 tenures. per cent.), Káyaths (11·1 per cent.), and Rastogís (0·6 per cent.) The prevalent form of tenure was the *zamíndári* tenure. The number of estates is now 90.

Proprietors cultivated as *sír* as large a proportion as 31·6 per cent. of the Cultivated area, while tenants with rights of occupancy cultivated 44·2, and tenants-at-will 24·2 per cent. The cultivating proprietors were mainly Rájputs and Musalmáns. The tenants with rights of occupancy were chiefly Rájputs, Brahmans, Kewats, and Alírs, and the tenants-at-will Rájputs, Brahmans, and Kewats. The rental assumed for purposes of assessment was Rs. 128,169. The recorded rent-roll is at present Rs. 91,596.

The parganah was managed after the cession till 1809 by Nawáb Bákar 'Alí Khán. The successive assessments that have been Fiscal history. fixed since the cession were as follows:—

1st settlement (1801).	2nd settlement (1805).	3rd settlement (1808).	4th settlement (1812).	5th settlement (1840). after revision.
Rs. 69,561	Rs. 66,294	Rs. 69,709	Rs. 72,158	Rs. 71,615

With the exception of parganah Gházípur, this parganah felt the pressure of the last assessment more severely than any other part of the district. The revenue was reduced at the sixth settlement by 16·6 per cent. on the revenue of 1840. It had in 1873 been found necessary to reduce the revenue by 5·4 per cent., pending the assessment of the parganah by the settlement officer. The revenue stands at present at Rs. 59,680, its incidence on the cultivated acre being Rs. 2.

Mutaur.—Village in parganah Mutaur, tahsíl Gházípur, distant 14 miles from Gházípur, and 13 from Fatehpur. Latitude 25°-47'-30"; longitude 80°-41'-10". Population 1,101 (580 females), prevailing caste Brahmans. The place was the residence of Abdul Samád Khán, the názim of Sháh 'Alamgír.

Naraini.—Village in parganah Haswa, tahsíl Fatehpur, distant 17 miles from the district head-quarters. Latitude 25°-44'-12"; longitude 81°-2'-25". Population 2,212 (1,018 females), prevailing caste Brahmans. Said to have been founded 500 years ago by one Narain. There is a large bi-weekly market.

Rámpur Thariáon.—Village in parganah Haswa, tahsíl Fatehpur, on the Grand Trunk Road, about 12 miles from Fatehpur. Latitude 25°-51'-11";

longitude $81^{\circ}-1'-27''$. Population 3,679 (1,740 females), prevailing class Lodhás. There is an encamping-ground for troops, a first-class police-station, and a district post office. The place is the head-quarters of a taluka of Bisen Rájputs. A religious fair is held in April.

Ramúa Panthúa.—Village in tahsíl and parganah Fatehpur, distant $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles from the district head-quarters. Latitude $25^{\circ}-52'-30''$; longitude $80^{\circ}-52'-43''$. Population 2,670 (1,302 females), prevailing caste Rájputs.

Rain.—Village in parganah Muttur, tahsíl Gházípur, distant 14 miles from Gházípur, and 18 from Fatehpur. Population 982 (444 females), chiefly Rájputs. It was a large and important place in former times. The ruins of a fort built by the Saráogi proprietors still remain. The village came into the hands of some Bais Rájputs, two and a half centuries ago. In later times it was acquired by a family of Dikhits, whose descendants still own it.

Rári.—Village on the Jumna in parganah Ekdala, tahsíl Khakrerú, 5 miles distant from Khakrern, and 28 from Fatehpur. Latitude $25^{\circ}-38'-10''$; longitude $81^{\circ}-7'-12''$. Population 1,393 (673 females), chiefly Brahmans. The village was the head-quarters of the *ámil* under native rule, and gave its name to what is now known as parganah Ekdala. The zamíndárs of the estate are said to have been most refractory, and in the time of Shujá'-ud-daula they openly resisted the authority of the Government officers. It was owing to their action that the head-quarters of the parganah were removed to Ekdala.

Sáh.—Large village in parganah Áyáh Sáh, tahsíl Gházípur, distant 7 miles from Fatehpur, and 5 from Gházípur. Latitude $25^{\circ}-52'-5''$; longitude $80^{\circ} 45'-46''$. Population 3,385 (1,665 females), prevailing class Abírs. There is a parganah school and an imperial post-office. The fort of the place is said to have been built by a Bais Rájput. There is a bi-weekly market.

Sangáon.—Village in tahsíl and parganah Fatehpur, distant 4 miles from Fatehpur, on the Grand Trunk Road. Latitude $25^{\circ}-58'-12''$; longitude $80^{\circ}-50'-1''$. Population 1,936 (963 females), chiefly Musalmáns.

Sánkha.—Village in tahsíl and parganah Gházípur, distant 13 miles from Fatehpur, and 4 from Gházípur. Latitude $25^{\circ}-47'-11''$; longitude $80^{\circ}-44'-34''$. Population 2,262 (1,060 females), prevailing caste Rájputs. There is a bi-weekly market, and in September a fair, lasting two days, is held, at which wrestling is the chief amusement.

Sarauli.—Village in parganah Ekdala, tahsíl Khakrerú, distant 22 miles from Fatehpur, and $4\frac{1}{2}$ from Khakrerú. Latitude $25^{\circ}-40'-21''$; longitude $81^{\circ}-'-19''$. Population 3,228 (1,645 females), prevailing class Lodhás.

Sarkandi.—Village in parganah and tahsíl Gházípur, situated on the banks of the Jumna, 15 miles from Fatehpur, and 6 from Gházípur. Latitude $25^{\circ}-44'-32''$; longitude $80^{\circ}-57'-4''$. Population 2,409 (1,127 females), prevailing caste Brahmans.

Saunt-Jot.—Village in parganah Hathgáon, tahsíl Khága, 10 miles from Fatehpur, and 5 from Khága. Latitude $25^{\circ}-50'-46''$; longitude $81^{\circ}-5'-9''$. Population 2,216 (1,074 females), prevailing class Chamárs.

Sháhbázipur.—Village in parganah Tappa Jár, tahsíl Kaliánpur, 13 miles from Fatehpur, and 7 from Bindki. Latitude $25^{\circ}-55'-40''$; longitude $80^{\circ}-39'-35''$. Population 1,203 (567 females), chiefly Kurmis and Baniás. There is a police-outpost. A good market is held here.

Shiurájpur.—Village in parganah Bindki, tahsíl Kaliánpur, situated on the Ganges, 22 miles from Fatehpur, and 7 from Bindki. Latitude $26^{\circ}-10'-20''$; longitude $80^{\circ}-38'-30''$. Population 1,425 (652 females), chiefly Brahmans. The place is the resort of Gangáputras and the scene of the largest fair that takes place in the district. It is held at the *Puranmási* of Kártik (October-November). There are some fine buildings and *gháts* belonging to the Gangáputras.

Sijauli.—Village in tahsíl and parganah Kora, distant 21 miles from Fatehpur, and 8 from Jahánabad. Latitude $25^{\circ}-59'-28''$; longitude $80^{\circ}-30'-45''$. Population 2,807 (1,391 females), prevailing caste Rájputs.

Tappa Jár.—Southern parganah of tahsíl Kaliánpur, bounded on the north by parganahs Bindki and Kútia Gunír, on the east by parganahs Fatehpur and Áyáh Sáb, on the west by tahsíl Kora, and on the south by the Jumna and parganah Muttur.

The total area according to the latest official statement (1881) was 107·5 square miles, of which 60·1 were cultivated, 14·3 cultivable, and 33·1 barren; the entire area paying Government revenue or quit-rent. The amount of payment to Government, whether land-revenue or quit-rent (including, where such exists, water advantage, but not water-rates), was Rs. 94,550; or, with local rates and cesses, Rs. 110,370. The amount of rent, including local cesses, paid by cultivators was Rs. 164,244.

In 1872 the population was recorded as 39,642 (18,571 females). In 1881 it had fallen to 37,342 (18,190 females). The Hindu portion of the population consisted of Brahmans, 3,662 (1,751 females); Rájputs, 2,962 (1,381 females); Baniás, 1,585 (757 females); and "other castes," 24,463 (11,907 females). The Muhamma-

dans were Sunnis 4,486 (2,300 females), and Shiás 184 (94 females). There were no Christians, Sikhs, or Jains. Classified according to occupation, there were 175 zamindars, 11,791 cultivators, and 25,376 persons of other occupations. The most numerous classes are Kurmis, Brahmans, Chamárs, and Rájputs. The number of the population to the square mile is 348.

The parganah is divided into two unequal parts by the Rind, which enters it in the centre of its western boundary and falls into the Jumna in its south-eastern corner. On each side of the river for miles there are deep ravines, which carry off the superfluous water in the rains, and afford in parts, where they are covered with thick jungle, a favourite retreat for wild animals. The Rind receives the waste water from the Gauges canal at Cawnpore, and consequently has a full stream even in the hottest weather. It is picturesquely wooded in parts, and its ravines are near the cultivated valleys dotted with villages and ruins of Gautam forts. Beyond the raviny tract round the Rind the country is on the north and east a plain of loam soil with clay beds, the soil becoming lighter as the ravines are approached. To the south and west of the Rind tract the soil is entirely different, being calcareous and like that in Bundelkhand. Near the Jumna there are extensive ravines and the country is but thinly populated, but the *tarái* land along the river bed is of great fertility.

The parganah is not so well provided with means of communication as are other parts of the district. The eastern corner of the parganah is traversed by the metalled road running from the Jumna to Bindki and Mauhar, and the northern border is skirted by the old imperial road. An unmetalled road runs through the centre of the parganah from Fatehpur to Hamirpur, but it is impassable in the rains and the villages to the south and west of the Rind are almost cut off from communication during that season.

In the country north and east of the Rind water is found at a depth of from 30 to 40 feet from the surface. In the tract to the south and west of the river water is 60 to 90 feet from the surface, and irrigation is almost unknown. The parganah drains rapidly, and there is little facility for irrigation from *jhils*. At the time of settlement there were 344 masonry wells irrigating 3,807 acres, and 716 earthen wells irrigating 4,091 acres.

The prevalent soils are irrigated *dúmat* covering 19 per cent., unirrigated *dúmat* covering 24 per cent., *sígon*, irrigated and unirrigated, covering 16 per cent., and Pándú cover-

ing 11 per cent., of the cultivated area. There is also a considerable extent of refuse gravelly soil (*rákar*) and hard black tenacious soil (*kábar*).

Autumn crops cover about 38 per cent., and spring crops 62 per cent. of the cultivated area. The chief crops and the percentages of the cultivated area that they cover are *birra* (43 per cent.), *juár* (10 per cent.), rice (9 per cent.), cotton ($8\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.), wheat (8 per cent.), and gram (7 per cent.).

The landholders consisted at settlement of the following classes in the Landholders and their following percentages :—
tenures.

Class.	Percentage.	Class.	Percentage.
Musalmáns	58	Baniás	9
Rájputs	10	Kaláls	3
Káyathw	10	Kurmís	2
Brahmans	5		

The remainder was held by Bháts and Khatrís. The parganah was once a Gautam possession, and many of the Musalmáns, now owning portions of it, are descended from converts from that tribe. The Musalmáns have lost 18 per cent. of their possessions since 1840. Of 132 estates no less than 120 were held at settlement under the *zamíndári* tenure, while 6 were held in perfect and 6 in imperfect *pattidári*. Thirty-one estates belonged to proprietors (owning more than one estate), 55 to one owner, or bodies of less than six sharers; and 46 to proprietary bodies containing more than six shares. The number of estates is now 172.

Of the cultivated area 5·6 per cent. only was held as *sír*, 71·5 per cent. by tenants with rights of occupancy, and 22·9 per cent. by tenants-at-will. The chief cultivators of *sír* were Musalmáns, Rájputs, and Brahmans; the classes who held the most land with rights of occupancy were Rájputs, Kurmís, Brahmans, and Musalmáns; and the chief classes of tenants-at-will were, in the order named, Kurmís, Brahmans, Rájputs, and Musalmáns. The estimated rental, taken by the settlement officer for purposes of assessment, was Rs. 185,130. The present recorded rent-roll is Rs. 164,244.

The parganah was originally part of parganah Kora, from which it was separated in 1772. The name is derived from the village Jár, which belonged to a Nau-Muslim Gautam in the reign of Akbar. Before the cession the parganah was farmed to Mír Almas 'Alí Khán, who sublet it to Zain-ul-abdín Khán. The successive settlements that occurred after the

tory of the district. The revenue assessed on Tappa Jár at each of these assessments was as follows:—

1st settlement (1801).	2nd settlement (1805).	3rd settlement (1808).	4th settlement (1812).	5th settlement (1849) after revision.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
66,409	66,169	109,099	115,219	112,041

The demand fixed at the fifth settlement pressed most severely on this parganah. The old proprietors were embarrassed and rents were at the highest pitch. A summary reduction of Rs. 890 was made in revenue before the last settlement began. The revenue was ultimately reduced by 15·8 per cent. It now stands at Rs. 94,550 and its incidence is Rs. 2-9-10 on the cultivated acre.

Umraundi Kaliánpur.—Head-quarters of tahsil Kaliánpur, situated on the Grand Trunk Road in parganah Kútia Gunír, 16 miles from Fatehpur. Latitude $26^{\circ}-3'-0''$; longitude $80^{\circ}-42'-0''$. Population 1,170 (509 females), chiefly Kurmís and Brahmans. There are, in addition to the tahsíli, a first-class police-station and an imperial post-office.

Zafarábad.—Village in parganah Kútia Gunír, tahsil Kaliánpur, 15 miles from Fatehpur and 1 from Bindki. Latitude $26^{\circ}-0'-43\cdot97''$; longitude $80^{\circ}-38'-3\ 87''$. Population 2,251 (1,127 females), prevailing class Kurmís. Is a station of the Great Trigonometrical Survey.

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